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## 4 Nations Agree on Fiscal Plan

### Japan, Europe Fight U.S. Rates

By John Bartram

PARIS — Leading West European industrial countries and Japan have agreed to stimulate economic activity by reducing interest rates and to try to prevent excessive dollar movements on foreign exchange markets from harming their economies, European monetary sources said Friday.

They said this understanding was reached at a meeting in Paris last weekend of the finance ministers of France, West Germany, Britain, Japan and the United States — and may have been discussed at a routine meeting of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, a week earlier.

The sources said the West Europeans appear to have concluded that it is best to go it alone after months of futile efforts to persuade the Reagan administration to mitigate the external effects of its monetary policies.

The understanding did not constitute a formal agreement but was an attempt, made at the suggestion of France, to shield their economies from the external effects of current U.S. domestic monetary policies, the sources said.

The countries are now more willing to take independent action to reduce the impact of high U.S. interest rates, but they would prefer the United States to take parallel action to help them, the sources said.

#### Right Direction

Boon, for example, is preparing a multibillion Deutsche mark package to stimulate its economy, similar to the actions planned by France's Socialist government.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Friday the ministers had agreed not to say anything about the details of the Paris meeting. But he added that the important thing is that "things are going in the right direction."

Since the meeting, West European central banks, and particularly the Bundesbank, have intervened strongly to contain the dollar's strength against their currencies.

On Thursday and Friday, leading interest rates were cut in Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands. France's key call-money rate, controlled by the Bank of France, fell to 15 percent Friday, the lowest level since the election of President François Mitterrand last May.

#### Japanese Ready

Haruo Matsuoka, the governor of the Bank of Japan, would not give details of the Paris talks, but he said at a press conference in Tokyo on Wednesday that the Japanese bank on past occasions had intervened in a concerted action with other central banks.

He also said the Japanese bank would do so again if it thought such action necessary but said the current situation did not require it. He added that the continued depreciation of the yen against the dollar was undesirable and that the central bank wished to stem the downturn.

In a statement to journalists in Paris on Tuesday, Mr. Delors called on the United States to indicate it would be ready to intervene in foreign exchange markets to curb excessive dollar movements — a request that runs counter to present U.S. policy.

He said U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan had listened to his point of view during the weekend meeting but would not say whether action had been promised.

The sources said there has been no indication that the United States is willing to take action to help Western Europe to overcome the recession there.

The Federal Reserve Board said Friday its chairman, Paul A. Volcker, would have no comment on the report that the nations agreed to stimulate economic activity by reducing interest rates.



SECURITY IN ROME — Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, arriving Friday for a meeting of the party's national council in Rome. According to plans found by police at three Red Brigades hideouts, terrorists planned to eclipse the kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier with a massacre at the Christian Democrats' meeting.

## Slaying of Colonel Raises Fears of More Terrorist Attacks in France

### Investigators Trace Wave of Violence to Arab Extremists Who Are Believed to Have the Support of Moscow

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The slaying of a U.S. diplomat this week in Paris has sharply intensified Western concern about a wave of violence in France that U.S. and French investigators have traced to Arab terrorists believed to be backed by the Soviet Union.

While French officials refuse to publicly denounce the threat, several senior government officials privately described in private Friday their suspicions that the Soviet Union has countenanced the terrorist campaign because it can politically embarrass France's new Socialist government with the United States and other Western allies.

The sources included senior Socialist Party officials — who are traditionally suspicious of Communist and Soviet intentions — and government officials with access to intelligence reports. While the evidence is just starting to harden, these officials' comments and their reports of similar concern among Cabinet ministers underscored French alarm over the scope of the problem and France's difficulties in coping with it.

France in recent years has not been hit by urban guerrilla violence on the scale of that in Italy and West Germany, but new evidence emerged Friday that linked apparently unrelated terrorist operations, adding a new dimension to the problem in France.

Persecution marks on the spent cartridges showed the pistol used this week to kill Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, a U.S. military attaché, was "probably the same weapon" employed in an attack last November on Christian Chapman, then the acting U.S. ambassador, according to Marcel Leclerc, head of the Paris criminal police.

The sustained effort to kill a U.S. diplomat appears to be the work of Arab extremists, probably encouraged by Libya, seeking revenge after U.S. planes shot down two Libyan pilots last fall in the Gulf of Sidra, U.S. Embassy sources said.

In a major disclosure about Arab involvement in terrorism in France, French officials said hard evidence, including interrogations and ballistic tests, has shown that the so-called Armenian Secret Liberation Army cooperates actively with Arab extremists against Israeli and Jewish targets in France. For example, they said, the same

pistol was used in an attack on a Turkish diplomat in a Paris suburb a year ago and in the murder of an Israeli travel agent in Paris a few months later.

New French intelligence reports, a source disclosed, have established to French satisfaction that the Armenian terrorists receive training in Beirut from instructors from Soviet Armenia.

Counterfeit Cypriot passports, used both by Armenian extremists and by the terrorist who planted a bomb outside a crowded synagogue on the Rue Copernic in Paris two years ago, have been traced by a French magistrate to a common source in Beirut.

Refuse to Speak

Despite U.S. diplomats' contention that Libya is implicated in the attacks on embassy personnel in Paris, the French authorities refuse to speak out about it.

But a member of the U.S. Embassy staff with access to security operations disclosed in an interview that intelligence information received shortly after the Gulf of Sidra incident reported that Libyan hit lists existed in Paris and Rome. Italian police expelled a Libyan suspected of running the Rome operation, he said, but the

French authorities took a less alarmist view about the reports of a Paris list. As a result, Paris was left as Libya's easiest terrain for operations.

Trying to discern a pattern in these apparently unrelated terrorist operations, several French officials said they believe that the Soviet Union, without necessarily orchestrating the details, has decided to encourage Middle Eastern extremists to carry out operations in France. The objective, French sources speculated, is not to create political instability but rather to cause problems for France with two strategic allies.

France, because of its traditional pro-Greece stance, worries about aggravated problems with Turkey. Similarly, a mood among uneasy U.S. diplomats that France is lax in protecting them could damage a blossoming U.S.-French relationship.

Officials said that the terrorist campaign is a reminder to France, as it aligns itself more closely with NATO policies, that it could be vulnerable to Soviet pressure.

In their view, the Soviet Union helps Arab terrorists covertly, then lets Arab governments — presumably Libya and Syria — supply the logistical and other direct help in

## Poland Says Back Interest Will Be Repaid in February

By Donald Nordberg

Readers

FRANKFURT — Poland has told Western banks that it will pay the remaining 1981 interest on its commercial debt by the middle of February, banking sources said Friday.

This would make possible a rescheduling agreement deferring \$2.4 billion in repayments of principal that were due to foreign banks last year.

The sources said the message from the Polish authorities in Warsaw was sent in a telex Thursday to the Union Bank of Switzerland.

It followed negotiations conducted by West Germany's Dresdner Bank in Warsaw recently and a meeting of senior Polish officials with six Western banks in Vienna shortly thereafter.

The sources said Poland had asked at the same time that its 501 foreign bank creditors agree to a two-month delay in interest payments due this month and next.

This would help Poland make good the remaining interest payments for 1981, now estimated at about \$250 million, and make it possible to sign an agreement by the end of next month extending repayments of last year's debt.

Poland owes foreign banks about \$16 billion and, including debt owed to governments, has borrowed a total of more than \$28 billion from the West.

Basic agreement on stretching out repayment of the 1981 debts was reached in December, but the banks set a condition that all outstanding interest payments had to be met before the year ended.

But at the end of December, Poland still owed the banks about \$290 million in interest, having made only small payments since the declaration of martial law by the Warsaw government Dec. 13.

"The banks are prepared to accept the Poles' condition on delaying January and February interest and will resolve the matter after the rescheduling agreement is signed," one banking source said.

The new scheme was proposed by the working party of bank representatives who went to Vienna and is being placed before a larger 19-bank task force that will forward the plan to other creditor banks for approval, the sources said.

#### Poles Paying Interest

NEW YORK (LAT) — Partial payments of 1981 interest by the

Polish government have trickled into several U.S. banks over the last 10 days, according to banking sources.

The banks, all of which asked not to be identified, refused Thursday to disclose the amounts received or to estimate how much of the interest due in 1981 had been paid in recent days.

An executive with one New York bank said: "We believe that there is a realization on the Polish side that it would be in everyone's interest to move ahead and put this problem behind us. Payments are coming in in small amounts."

The executive said his bank received a message recently that said Poland's Bank Handlowy had made arrangements to pay some interest Friday through a Swiss bank.

Another bank reported that it had received partial payment of interest on two loans in which it had participated — one by a syndicate led by San Francisco-based Bank of America, the other by a group led by Lloyds Bank of London. No interest has been paid on a third loan in which it is involved, led by Chase Manhattan Bank, it said.

## Poles See No Letup By Regime

### No Major Change Foreseen in Talk

By John Darnon

WARSAW — In an address to parliament Monday, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski is expected to present a program for economic reform and eventual political changes, but the Polish leader is not likely to lift martial law, well-informed sources said Friday.

The sources said the general, who heads the government, the Communist Party, and the Military Council for National Salvation, is also likely to call for a "social dialogue" with responsible patriotic forces. The formulation excludes Solidarity leaders, who are regarded as extremists by the government.

The speech is regarded as Gen. Jaruzelski's most important address since martial law was imposed Dec. 13, and it occurs at a time when the military authorities are under pressure to come up with a program to lead the country out of crisis.

Sources high in the government said they believed that the military authorities would find it impossible to lift martial law before prices of coal, electricity and basic foodstuffs go up between 20 percent and 400 percent on Feb. 1. The government is concerned that the increases could lead to social protest, as they have in the past.

"Without having any way of settling trade union issues with the workers, and then introducing the price increases as a new element of social tension, it would be suicidal to lift martial law right away," said a well-informed Polish source.

Instead, the sources said, the Jaruzelski government might set a general time frame for restoring civil liberties to power and ease some of the restrictions under martial law.

Government representatives told church negotiators this week that the general would announce some relaxation of the restrictions. Poles are still unable to travel freely, use the telephone to call beyond their own cities or be on the streets after curfew.

#### A Legal Question

The nature of the two-day parliamentary session was the subject of a news conference Friday in the parliament building presided over by four members of parliament. The officials said parliament would, in effect, provide a legal underpinning for the declaration of martial law and accompanying decrees restricting civil liberties.

The officials insisted that the Council of State, Poland's executive body, had power to declare a "state of war," as it did in the late hours of Dec. 12, but they acknowledged that there was a question about the legality of passing decrees while parliament itself was in session. The constitutional doubt would be removed, they indicated, by parliament's passing a law and dating it retroactively to Dec. 12.

They tended off questions from Western reporters about the legality of the move and of the declaration of martial law in the first place. Finally, in apparent exasperation, Witold Zakrzewski, chairman of a legislative committee, declared it had been a situation of "legal necessity."

Mr. Zakrzewski was asked to express an opinion on the legality of holding Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, in custody since Mr. Walesa has not been interned under martial-law provisions or detained for the maximum of 48 hours provided for in the constitution.

He said he was not in a position to offer an opinion, but another member of parliament, Andrzej Werblan, said the internment decrees permitted various degrees of confinement, including "house arrest."

#### Underground Leaflets

A continuing flow of underground leaflets from Solidarity organizations around the country included one from the southern city of Krakow written as a letter to Mr. Walesa expressing admiration and support for his refusal to compromise with the authorities.

"We believe it is no time for compromises extracted by force," it said. "The only conditions for talks are lifting of the state of war and freeing all those imprisoned."

"We admire your stance and want to fortify you in it," it said. The appearance of the publications is one more indication that the union, though suspended, is still active. There are now at least eight regularly appearing information bulletins reaching Warsaw.

Meanwhile, verdicts were given Thursday in the trial of workers at the Ursus tractor factory accused of organizing a strike to protest martial law. Three of the four workers were given prison sentences ranging from three to three and a half years. A fourth was given a suspended two-year sentence.

## Deng Appears to Mediate Between Conflicting Factions

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

PEKING — Three years after taking command in China, Deng Xiaoping has created a tableau of national policies with little apparent philosophical consistency except the aim of neutralizing his opposition.

In recent weeks, Mr. Deng, the deputy party chairman, and his ruling faction of Communist moderates have gone back

to recent scientific breakthroughs while soliciting foreign investors and Western know-how.

Although most governments patch together policies, China's Communist leaders traditionally have set up ideological frameworks and tailored social and economic programs to conform strictly with the model.

#### Pragmatism Favored

Mr. Deng himself generally eschews ideology in favor of pragmatism, as he has summarized with an aphorism: "It doesn't matter if the cat is black or white as long as it catches mice."

This ethic has been as faithfully executed as past guiding principles. With few exceptions, his regime has held fast to the moderate policies adopted in late 1978, including the opening to the West, curtailment of ideological activism and relaxation of social and economic controls.

Recently, however, Peking's moderation has shown signs of cracking. Since a clampdown last spring on creative freedom, a Western diplomat complained, "You need a road map to find the party line."

Foreign analysts believe policy fluctuations reflect discordant high-level party



Deng Xiaoping

debates over such issues as the proper rate of economic growth, the role of heavy industry, toleration of divergent opinions and reliance on foreign investment.

Party factions have coalesced around some of these issues, forcing Mr. Deng to accommodate opposing forces before they are powerful enough to challenge his leadership, diplomatic analysts say.

While there is no known organized opposition, old-line cadres in the army, central bureaucracy and public security apparatus — including many whose careers rose during the Cultural Revolution — unite to challenge the moderates on certain issues.

Chinese sources view Mr. Deng not as an embattled manager fending off enemies, but as a genial mediator.

#### Spiritual Incentives

Either theory seems to explain the Central Committee's decision last month to restore a national model of the Daqing oil field in northeast China that Mao lionized in the 1960s because it stressed worker enthusiasm and political incentives.

The Daqing experience fell out of favor when Mr. Deng decided to rely on material incentives — wage increases, bonuses and piece rates.

The revival of the "spirit of Daqing" was especially surprising because the official press continues to rally behind Mr. Zhao's economic plan based on material, not spiritual, incentives.

Another apparent counterbalance to the broad opening to foreign influence and investment came in reports this week on pioneering work by Chinese scientists who synthesized a chemical called yeast alaine T-RNA. The breakthrough was extolled as evidence of "the spirit of self-reliance," a term in disuse since Mr. Deng replaced Mao's call for self-sufficiency with pursuit of foreign technology.

The national parliament has just passed a tax law all but designed by American oil companies expected to bid on drilling rights in the South China Sea. Officials of China's metallurgy industry, which expects to be a major exporter of rare metals, issued a statement two weeks ago welcoming foreign loans and technology to help exploit deposits of tin, tungsten, antimony, zinc, titanium, tantalum, nickel and other metals.

China has made it clear, however, that it wants none of the West's culture accompanying its know-how. After a short campaign to "emancipate the mind," attacks continue against young people who copy "bourgeois" hairstyles and fashions, against workers who demand "bourgeois democracy" in their factories and against writers who cast doubt on Socialism by criticizing Mao and his Cultural Revolution too severely.

## Drugs Spoil Dream of a Special Youth Center in Zurich

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — Slowly and methodically, the 20-year-old addict at the Autonomous Youth Center here unrolled his heroin from its silver paper, mixed it in a spoon with lemon juice and heated it over a cigarette lighter.

He rolled up his sleeve, tied a scarf tightly around his arm until the vein was bulging and then probed for a spot among the scabs before pressing in the needle.

It would have been a gruesome sight anywhere, but it seemed especially so in a youth center in Zurich, Switzerland's elegant banking center. The scene also had special significance for a city that has suffered its worst year for drug deaths in memory.

The young addict and others

were seen using heroin during several visits last week to the converted factory that serves as the youth center. With about 60 others, the young addict had gravitated toward an area known as the "junkie room" established by the center in hopes of exercising some control over the city's drug problem.

Last year, 23 persons died from drug abuse in Zurich, double the toll of 1980. Although the figure may appear low, officials said it was extremely high in relation to the city's population, about 375,000. The problem has prompted an agonized reaction from social workers and revealed a gaping lack of facilities to treat addicts.

The hope of the young people that their autonomous center, with its junkie room, might somehow provide an answer to the problem

appeared to have died after two police raids on the center this week.

The raids were said to have uncovered 4 grams of heroin and 559 grams of hashish. Seventy-nine youths were taken away for questioning. The junkie room was described by the police as being in a "desolate condition" with one young woman found unconscious.

#### Rightist Target

Many feel that the police raids have sealed the fate not just of the junkie room but of the center itself, which has always been a target of rightist political parties and now seems certain to be a central issue in city elections in March.

The center was turned over to the youths last summer with a grant of 1 million Swiss francs (about \$340,000). Zurich churches and the Pro Juventute, a nongovernmental organization that deals with youth problems, agreed to give 500,000 francs a year for three years to cover operating costs.

Soon after the center was opened, the youths began to put their newly won autonomy into practice. They established about 15 working groups to run two restaurants, a bar, a cinema and a printing press and to help runaways or youths with drug-related problems.

"It worked well for several months," said André Eisenstein, who said he had given up a well-paying job with a computer firm to work on liaison between the churches and the center.

However, the center soon ran into problems. The restaurants and bar, which served cheap food and wine and stayed open long after the city's normal closing hours, be-

gan attracting alcoholics, school dropouts and pimps. An ironic piece of graffiti, splashed across the entrance, summed it up: "Heaven and earth are finite, but alcoholics are here forever."

Disturbed many of the movement's founders drifted away. Others were discouraged by the onset of a harsh winter. The city police kept up the pressure, prohibiting public meetings and demanding severe penalties against the hundreds of youths arrested in the riots that preceded the center's founding.

Last week, the center was a desolate scene. All but two or three of the work groups have ceased operations, leaving open only the main hall and the junkie room. Each day, perhaps 100 to 150 young people come and go; at its peak

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## INSIDE

### Soviet Warning to Angola

The Soviet leadership has warned a visiting Angolan delegation of an American "plot" to return the African nation to the American sphere of influence. Page 2.

### U.S. Inflation Slowed in '81

The U.S. government says the nation's inflation rate in 1981 was 8.9 percent — the lowest since 1977. Page 9.

### Rome's Fluffy Fashions

Valentino, attracting the well-off crowd during Rome's fashion week, gave them their money's worth. He was also unusually light-handed and delivered a collection as pleasantly fluffy as a soufflé. A full report on the Roman collections is on Page 5W in Weekend.

## MONDAY

### Problems in World Trade

A three-part series on the gloomy outlook for world trade begins Monday. It will focus on the surge in protectionist sentiment and the growing political pressures over East-West trade.



## For Cultural Figures in Poland, a Nightmare Has Begun

By Brian Mooney

**WARSAW** — They allowed Kazimierz Kutz, one of Poland's most celebrated film directors, to finish his breakfast — and then the nightmare began.

For the next eight days, the award-winning director was moved from cell to cell in the police headquarters at Katowice and taken from interview to interview in bewildering succession.

His story was related by one of several stage and film actors interviewed to piece together the reality of cultural life under martial law in Poland.

Mr. Kutz was allowed no exercise. Some calls were so crowded he could not sleep. Some were too hot, others too cold. One had a machine underneath it that sent a

pulsating vibration through the room.

The director, acclaimed in Poland for his film portraits of the miners and uprisings of Silesia, was lucky. He was freed after the intervention of the local bishop.

An army officer visited him at home later and asked him to cooperate with the martial-law authorities. Mr. Kutz, who is not a member of the suspended Solidarity free trade union or of the Communist Party, refused.

With cinemas and theaters reopened and many plays running as they were before martial law, there is an outward appearance of normalcy.

But actors and directors say Mr. Kutz was not the only cultural figure picked up by the security forces in the early days of martial law. Others are still in custody —

either detained, arrested or interned.

Actors and actresses interned include Halina Milosajska, one of the founders of the dissident movement KOR, as well as Izabela Cywinska, Halina Winiarska, Szymon Pawlicki, Krzysztof Kielecki and Marek Rayzacher. All of them are well known in Poland.

Others involved in the theater and film world, including Jozef Duriasz of Solidarity's former weekly, who was said to have been badly beaten up by police, were held like Mr. Kutz for periods of about one week.

"The sense of pressure on us is crushing," said one of Poland's leading young actors who asked not to be named. He said the majority of actors were members of the Solidarity trade union.

Another actor, who also declined

to be named, said the few among them who were Communists gave back their party cards after the Dec. 13 military takeover. They included Tadeusz Lomnicki, a former member of the party's Central Committee and the rector of Warsaw's Stage School, who is regarded as Poland's most famous living actor.

Actors in Warsaw and other big cities are circulating a message to each other calling for a boycott of all state radio and television programs.

Poland's new military rulers have charged repeatedly that artists and intellectuals abused this freedom and led workers astray instead of giving them sound guidance.

Kazimierz Kominiowski, a writer and one of the few intellectuals

who have expressed support for the military takeover, said: "That group of creative intelligentsia, which is to a large degree responsible for the thinking of society, neglected its fundamental national duty of shaping society's attitudes according to the rules of wise reasoning, compromise and agreement."

Actors say they are beginning to feel the effects of the new outlook, and they expect a gradual swing back to old cultural norms within the next year.

"Censorship is back as it was before Solidarity, with three stages," a young actor explained. "First the city council has to give permission for the performance, then it has to be reviewed by the official censor, and finally passed by Communist ideologists."

## Unesco Finds Compromise On Media Aid

Western Bloc Feared Controls on News

United Press International

**ACAPULCO, Mexico** — A Unesco task force on the mass media has patched over a feud between the Eastern and Western blocs and agreed on language to determine how communications aid will be distributed to the Third World.

The United States and West Germany opposed Thursday language that implied government takeovers and controls of news and communications systems, while the Soviet bloc and some Third World allies asked for balanced exchange of news.

One delegate said in private that the breach had threatened to destroy the International Program for the Development of Communication, a project of Unesco — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — to build mass media capabilities in the Third World.

On Wednesday, representatives of the Third World submitted a proposal that declared that Unesco mass media projects would require "active social participation." Western observers objected, declaring it would pave the way for government takeovers of newspapers and other media.

The wording was modified Thursday to say the projects should "increase the capacity of individuals and groups to receive and transmit information at community and rural levels."

Delegates from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Yugoslavia and Venezuela reluctantly went along with the modification after the committee chairman, Mahatma Krishna Rasgotra of India, made a personal appeal.

Western delegates at the conference also objected to proposed language calling for projects to "permit a more balanced exchange of news," but agreed to a modified clause calling for a "free flow and a wider balance of news."

The United States earlier in the day told Third World critics it was ready to help them improve their communications systems, but made it clear it would not help local news media.

The chief U.S. delegate, William G. Harley, told the conference that Washington would contribute \$650,000 through 1983. He said the U.S. Agency for International Development would oversee programs to improve satellite links to rural regions, educational radio broadcasts and other non-news operations.

But he made no mention of funding for key projects under consideration by the program to improve news communications systems in poor nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### EEC Unemployment at Record 9%

**BRUSSELS** — Unemployment in the European Economic Community set another post-World War II record in December, with more than 10 million people without jobs, according to reports released Friday.

The figures showed that 9 percent of the work force in the 10 countries was unemployed, up from 8.8 percent the month before. They also showed there were 2 million more people without jobs at the end of 1981 than there were at the beginning of the year.

The statistics deepened the gloomy outlook for Europe, where unemployment has risen steadily since the beginning of 1980 after several years around the 6-percent level.

The figures from West Germany were the most dismal. Unemployment there leaped from 5.7 percent of the work force in November to 6.5 percent in December. This represented 200,000 more workers without jobs.

### PLO Is Urged to Recognize Israel

**JERUSALEM** — Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, considered a relative moderate among prominent Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Friday called on the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel so that political efforts can proceed toward establishing a Palestinian state.

"The present stalemate in the West Bank and Gaza is enabling Israel to strengthen its presence in the territories, to build more settlements, to enlarge existing settlements," Mr. Freij said. "If this trend continues, in the next 10 years we will be witnessing a Jewish West Bank."

Given the divisions in the Arab world and the Arab inability to obtain a military solution, the mayor declared, "the only alternative now is to look for a political solution." For that, he said, the Arabs must convince international public opinion that they are sincere about peaceful coexistence, which he added, "means, in plain language, coexistence with the state of Israel."

### Syria Reports Raid, Blames Jordan

**DAMASCUS** — A Syrian government spokesman said Friday that gunmen had slipped into southern Syria from Jordan and killed two soldiers in an attack on a Syrian Army patrol Thursday, and he blamed Jordanian authorities for the incident.

There was no response to the allegation from Jordan. The rival Arab nations massed troops on their borders in November, 1980, and threatened to go to war until Saudi Arabia stepped in as a mediator to relax the tensions.

The Syrian Interior Ministry said, "Armed men have infiltrated from the Jordanian territories into Syria and ambushed a Syrian military patrol in the Syrian territory." The commander and one soldier in the patrol died, the spokesman said. The spokesman did not identify the alleged attackers as Jordanian soldiers, but he blamed the incident on Jordanian authorities.

### Pope to Visit West African Nations

**VATICAN CITY** — Pope John Paul II will visit four West African countries in a seven-day, 8,000-mile trip next month, his second trip to the continent as pope and his first abroad since he was shot last May, the Vatican said Friday.

The Rev. Roman Pancioli, the Vatican's chief press spokesman, confirmed that the pope will visit Nigeria, Gabon, Benin, and Equatorial Guinea on Feb. 12-19. Benin and Equatorial Guinea were added at the last minute, indicating that the pope is feeling well enough to make another of his intensive whirlwind tours.

When the pope announced earlier this month that he would visit Nigeria and Gabon for a week, Vatican observers said the limited number of stops indicated a slower pace than his previous trips because of health reasons.

### Civilian Cabinet Named in Ghana

**ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast** — Ghana's military ruler, Jerry J. Rawlings, a former Air Force lieutenant who seized power for the second time on Dec. 31, named a 16-member civilian Cabinet that would be "virtually a servant of the people," Accra radio reported Friday.

The radio, monitored in Abidjan, said that Cabinet members would now be called secretaries reporting to the supreme seven-member Provisional National Defense Council headed by Mr. Rawlings.

Mr. Rawlings was quoted by the network as saying that he had no intention of handing over power and that he was there to stay. The broadcast also said the Defense Ministry had been placed under the direct control of the ruling body.

## Prague Official Denies Censorship of Writers

By Henry Kamm

**PRAGUE** — "The conditions for creative freedom," a high official of the Czechoslovak Culture Ministry said, "are guaranteed to all artists who want to contribute to the development of culture."

He excluded from that category many authors and playwrights who enjoy high international reputations, but he said they were on no list of forbidden writers since such a list did not exist. Their works are not published, he noted, but he said the decision not to issue them was based on strictly commercial considerations.

These statements were made during a 90-minute interview by Miloslav Kaizer, who as the ministry's director of the arts holds a key position in deciding what books can be published and what plays can be performed in Czechoslovakia.

Writers still in Czechoslovakia

who attained international fame before the Soviet-led invasion by Warsaw Pact forces in 1968 are either in prison, like the playwright Václav Havel, or know that their works have no chance of being published or staged.

Mr. Kaizer, however, said that "nobody is interested" in their works.

A senior Foreign Ministry official, Zdenek Kamas, asserted in a separate interview that publishers in Western countries practice censorship by refusing to print the works of opponents of the government because they know nobody would buy them.

Mr. Kaizer, who was interviewed in his office, said he was "sorry that there is a small group of people in our society who try to create political pressures on our government by saying that they have no freedom."

He went on to describe culture in Czechoslovakia as flourishing as never before and cited statistics on the large number of books pub-

lished, foreign works translated, theatrical performances and concerts.

Asked about restrictions imposed on cultural life since the "Prague spring" liberalization period of 1968 was ended by a Soviet-led invasion, he said he was confused by the question.

He said the number of works presented to the public was the same as it was in 1968. He listed a number of new cultural ensembles and pointed out that each ticket to a cultural performance that was sold was matched by a far higher state contribution to the arts.

The works of such writers as Milan Kundera, who lives in France, Pavel Kohout, now in Austria, and Ludvik Vaculik, who remains in Prague, circulate clandestinely in typewritten copies in Czechoslovakia. All are published only in foreign countries, in translations from the Czechoslovak originals.

Discussing Czechoslovakia's internationally famous novelists and playwrights, none of whose past or present works are officially available here, Mr. Kaizer declared that Mr. Kundera's recent novels had been "a disappointment" to him. Mr. Vaculik was "not a meaningful personality in Czechoslovak literature and against the interests of our society," and Mr. Kohout was "not a writer of original works."

Of Mr. Havel, who is serving a four-and-a-half-year prison term on subversion charges in connection with his role as spokesman for the Charter 77 dissident group, Mr. Kaizer said: "The plays of Havel were critical but only from the point of view that sprang from his political views. The literature he writes is against his own nation. It doesn't represent the view of the whole nation. When we speak of creative freedom, we speak of that which helps progress. His work has nothing in common with Czechoslovak culture."

Asked why even some books and plays that were published before the "Prague spring" were no longer available, Mr. Kaizer said: "Our people can live without them. They don't need these adventures. The majority of the creative front has come to the conclusion that they support our government's policy."

He reiterated that "no command was given not to publish these authors." He seemed surprised when informed that their works had also disappeared from libraries but expressed doubt that librarians had withdrawn them from their shelves as a result of a centrally issued order.

"I want to answer you," he said. "But I have worked here only since 1974. Maybe an order was issued right after 1968, but we didn't order it."

## South Koreans Work Longest: 53-Hour Week

The Associated Press

**GENEVA** — South Koreans have the longest workweek while Norwegians put in the least hours, according to statistics compiled by the International Labor Organization.

South Korean women worked 53.5 hours and men 52.8 hours a week in 1980, an internationally unmatched weekly total of 53.1 hours, according to the survey. This compared with 31 and 25.8 hours for Norwegian men and women.

Workweeks for men and women in other countries listed were: Britain 41.9 and 37.3, Japan 42.4 and 38.4, West Germany 42.2 and 40, Switzerland 44.2 and 42.7, Israel 39.2 and 35.1, Australia 39.1 and 34.4.

Other countries reported only average hours of work in manufacturing without breakdown by sex: United States 39.7, Austria 33.7, Belgium 33.4, France 40.6 and Russia, 40.5.

## Soviet Arms Sales To Third World Said to Set Record

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Soviet arms sales to developing countries climbed to a record \$6.2 billion last year and played a key role in helping Moscow pay for food imports from the Third World, according to a consulting firm.

An analysis prepared for release Friday by Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates concludes that the importance of arms exports in the Soviet Union's overall hard-currency balance of trade and payments has risen dramatically.

Without arms sales, the combined Soviet balance of trade with the industrialized West and developing nations "would have registered a deficit of around \$9.6 billion instead of the anticipated deficit of \$3.4 billion," the report said.

The 1981 arms figure amounted to an increase of \$572 million over the previous year and was nearly eight times higher than the Kremlin's \$780 million in arms exports to developing countries in 1971.

Swiss Exports Rise

**BERN (UPI)** — Swiss exports of armaments rose 50 percent last year, the Defense Ministry said Thursday. Sales of war material to foreign countries amounted to \$11.5 million Swiss francs (\$7.8 million) against \$40.6 million Swiss francs in 1980, it said.

## Joint Korean Charter Is Proposed by Seoul

From Agency Dispatches

**SEOUL** — President Chun Doo Hwan proposed Friday that North and South Korea adopt a joint constitution, but a Seoul government spokesman said the North was not expected to reply favorably.

A state of the nation speech to parliament, the president called for the establishment of a consultative conference for national reunification to draw up a common constitution.

He also repeated his proposal for talks with North Korea's president, Kim Il Sung, on possible reunification.

North Korea has already rejected the idea of a meeting of the two leaders, saying it will not talk with what it calls the military, fascist group in the South.

A spokesman in Seoul said that although the government did not expect Pyongyang to be particularly receptive to the latest proposals, it believed it was time to make known its unwavering commitment to unification.

Mr. Chun said the consultative conference should be authorized to draft a constitution presenting the terms and conditions of a unified, democratic republic of Korea committed to the ideals of nationalism, democracy, liberty and individual well-being.

The constitution should be made law through free, democratic referendums throughout the peninsula, Mr. Chun said. The unification can then be accomplished by organizing a legislature and government through a general election, he added.

He also called for a provisional agreement on basic relations to be drawn up as a practical first step toward unification.

In July, 1972, North and South Korea began two sets of ex-

changes, one through Red Cross delegations that was ostensibly private and another through the North-South Coordinating Committee that was composed of government officials.

The exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang lasted until August 1973, when they broke down in fundamental disagreement over approaches to reunification.

The South wanted to proceed slowly, from exchanges of mail and family visits to larger issues such as trade and finally to political discussions. The North Koreans, led then as now by Mr. Kim, insisted on resolving the profound political differences and reunifying the country all at once.

Little Contact

From 1973 to 1979, there was little contact between the two capitals. Then, in January, 1980, the North Koreans proposed a resumption of political talks. That was accepted warily by the South Korean government, then in a shaky state following the death of President Park Chung Hee.

Delegates from the two capitals met the following month at Panmunjom, the site of the armistice talks since the early 1950s. They reached agreement on minor procedural issues but left unresolved such issues as where future meetings would take place.

Those meetings lasted until April of that year, when they broke down in angry exchanges over what were called military provocations.

The United States has reacted to unification proposals cautiously but with words of encouragement. Several administrations in Washington have expressed willingness to take part in what is known as "cross recognition." An exchange of North and South Korean ambassadors has been seen as a step in that direction.

## Thailand Bans Asian Wall Street Journal for Lese Majesty

International Herald Tribune

**BANGKOK** — Thailand has banned indefinitely the sale and distribution here of the Asian Wall Street Journal because of an article last month that questioned whether the country's highly revered monarchy can survive the century.

The Thai police, which announced the ban Thursday, said the Dec. 23 article violated Thai laws and public morality, and specifically broke the law of lese-majesty.

The newspaper's sole distributor in Thailand said the order would be appealed.

The decision to ban the newspaper, which is affiliated with the New York-based daily, reflected extreme Thai sensitivity to any perceived criticism of the monarchy.

Unifying Factor

Considered a unifying and stabilizing factor in a country that has experienced a succession of military coups in the past decade, the highly popular constitutional monarchy tradition has been above politics and reproach. Last year, however, the royal family became closely identified with the current government, throwing its support behind the successful efforts of the premier, Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, to put down an April 1 coup attempt by younger officers.

Since then the political role of the royal family has been more openly discussed and considerable attention has been drawn to the especially sensitive issue of the succession to the throne of King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

In a series of unusually candid interviews during a visit to the United States last fall, the king's consort, Queen Sirikit, publicly criticized their son and heir to the throne, Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn.

Question of Behavior

In a television interview with CBS, the queen said of the prince: "In his job as a career military man, he's doing quite well, but for the crown prince of Thailand, not so well, because I think that he does not give enough time to his people." She explained that performing royal duties was a full-time job but that the prince "demanded his weekends."

Earlier, the 49-year-old queen told the Dallas Times Herald that "the royal family belongs to the

people of Thailand" and that if the people did not approve of her son's behavior, he would either have to change or resign his title.

"I have to be very frank. My son is a crown prince, a little bit of a Don Juan," Queen Sirikit said. "He is a good student, a good boy, but women find him interesting, and he finds women even more interesting. So his family life is not so smooth." She insisted, however, that "he is very popular" with the Thai people.

The 29-year-old crown prince was married in 1977 and has a three-year-old daughter. He holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, commanding the Battalion of King's Own Body Guards.

Although the queen reportedly expressed satisfaction with her U.S. interviews, the English-language Bangkok Post drew a sharp warning from the government after it reprinted the Dallas Times Herald article in full.

However, authorities ignored a subsequent article in the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review that reported the queen's comments and raised the succession issue.

Effect of Remarks

According to the Review, the effect of the queen's remarks was to fuel suggestions that the royal couple's third child, the immensely popular Princess Sirindhorn, should inherit the throne. The eldest child renounced her royal title when she married an American.

In an article last month, the Review noted that although heirs to the Thai throne have traditionally been male, "the Thai parliament in 1978 bestowed the dynastic title of Maha Chakri on the princess in a move widely interpreted as a public endorsement of her as a candidate for the succession."

The offending article in the Asian Wall Street Journal, a commen-

tary by free-lance writer Michael Schmicker, also discussed the succession, questioning the crown prince's suitability.

Mr. Schmicker, a former UN official in Thailand and now a Honolulu-based writer on Southeast Asian affairs, said the prince "appears to lack the intelligence, charisma and 'common touch' necessary to secure the affection of the Thai people and reportedly enjoys lukewarm support within the Thai military."

The article said: "Thailand's strict lese-majesty laws make it difficult to assess accurately the depth of any anti-royalist feeling in Thailand... Even private criticism can be dangerous. But it is no secret that the monarchy has enemies."

In a rebuttal, the Thai Foreign Ministry said Mr. Schmicker did not understand the role of the Thai monarchy. Stressing that the king

is a "constitutional monarch in a governmental system where there are many parties, power groups and factions" competing for power, the Thai statement said the "revered and popular monarch is inevitably made use of by some of the ill-intentioned groups."

There was no immediate indication of where the decision to ban the paper originated, but some government officials indicated misgivings about the move. While the Journal has a circulation of only about 1,500 copies a day in Thailand and about 25,000 in the region, it is considered influential and respected among businessmen.

In a press briefing Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the banning order was not final and that the Journal could appeal the decision.

The police said the ban would prevent the Journal's reporters from continuing to work here, but that Mr. Schmicker was barred from entering Thailand.

## Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.



**HARRY'S N.Y. BAR**  
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5, rue Daunou, PARIS  
Just off the Champs Elysees  
"Le Petit Paris" has been  
at Folies-Bergere, 9, Munich  
or M/S Astor at sea

For the United States, the stakes go beyond settlement of the conflict. As part of the discussions, American negotiators have sought undertakings from the Angolans to move toward a reduction of the Cuban military force that helped the Marxist faction in Angola's civil war to cement its power after Portugal granted the territory in-

## Russia Warns Angolan Delegation Of an Alleged U.S. Plot in Africa

By John F. Burns

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet leadership has warned a visiting Angolan delegation of an American plot to return the African nation to the American sphere of influence.

The warning, given at a Kremlin luncheon on Thursday by Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov, came less than a week after the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester A. Crocker, held a meeting in Paris with Paulo T. Jorge, the Angolan foreign minister. Mr. Jorge previously met U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. while the two men were in New York for the United Nations General Assembly meeting last September.

The two meetings were part of an American attempt to win Angolan support for a plan that would bring an end to the 15-year-old conflict in South-West Africa (Namibia), the South African territory on Angola's southern border. Under the American proposal, black guerrillas based in Angola and South African troops would declare a cease-fire while the territory's inhabitants elected a constituent assembly that would prepare for majority rule.

For the United States, the stakes go beyond settlement of the conflict. As part of the discussions, American negotiators have sought undertakings from the Angolans to move toward a reduction of the Cuban military force that helped the Marxist faction in Angola's civil war to cement its power after Portugal granted the territory in-

dependence in 1975. The Cuban force is believed to number more than 20,000.

African diplomats here say that the Angolan delegation's visit to Moscow was intended to balance the talks Mr. Crocker held in Paris last Friday.

The Angolan group, led by Lucio Lara, a member of the Politburo of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, and including Defense Minister Pedro Tonha and other senior govern-

## New Concern Over Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in Beirut last year of France's ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare. Yet he has declined to say so in public, to the dismay of many of his diplomats.

Privately Acknowledged

Similarly, the probability of Libyan involvement in the attacks on U.S. diplomats is acknowledged privately by some French officials. Asked why he refused to speak out, a highly placed French aide said: "We have a policy toward Libya of acting as if Col. Mouammar Qadhafi can be persuaded to be moderate, and we are not ready to risk it yet by a denunciation."

France is engaged in a tricky diplomatic maneuver involving a Libyan offer of improved European relations on condition that Libyan forces stay out of Chad.

While the Reagan administration is low key in its comments on Col. Ray's killing in Paris, some U.S. diplomats privately are indignant about what they see as inadequate U.S. policies for dealing with terrorism.

A U.S. diplomat said: "What has to happen, if one of our guys is killed, is that three Libyan diplomats disappear, forever."

While most U.S. diplomats at the embassy in Paris appear fatalistic about their chances of receiving real protection, their hope is that the terrorism, if it is Libyan-backed, will stop now that a U.S. serviceman has died. If, on the other hand, the objective is to cause a change in U.S. policy or to produce a real abcess in U.S.-French relations, they said, killings can be expected to continue.



## Drug Agency Placed Under FBI Director in Reorganization Move

By Edward T. Pound

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Declaring that narcotics trafficking was the nation's "most serious crime problem," Attorney General William French Smith announced that the Justice Department's program to combat the problem has been reorganized under the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Smith said Thursday at a news conference that he had given the bureau concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration to investigate violations of federal criminal drug laws and that the reorganization would, for the first time, "bring the full resources of the FBI to bear on the problem of domestic drug trafficking."

Under an experimental program that has been in place for six months, Mr. Smith said the FBI and the drug agency, which had been primarily responsible for enforcing federal drug laws, had been cooperating closely on joint investigations. He said the experiment had been successful, warranting a long-term trial.

### Short of Merger

Mr. Smith stopped short of recommending formal merger of the two law enforcement agencies although he said that remained a possibility. He said that merger would require congressional approval while his reorganization plan did not.

The attorney general said that he had assigned responsibility for supervision of drug enforcement efforts to William H. Webster, the FBI director. The plan announced by Mr. Smith requires the administrator of the drug agency, who previously reported to the attorney general, to report to Mr. Webster.

While "senior Justice Department officials said that both the FBI and the agency were enthusiastic about the reorganization, one department official said some drug agency employees were concerned that the organization would lose its identity and that the plan amounted to the beginning of the end of the agency."

### Mullen Named Head

Furthermore, there were indications that some in Congress were not enthusiastic. Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Judiciary Committee, said that combining efforts would not result in increased resources in the federal drug enforcement area. He said the Reagan administration still had

not addressed major problems in the drug-enforcement area, including the need for more funds for law enforcement agencies and coordination with agencies outside of the Justice Department.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Webster were joined at the news conference by Francis M. Mullen Jr., the executive assistant director of the FBI who has been serving as acting administrator of the drug agency since July 13, and Rudolph W. Giuliani, the associate attorney general. Mr. Mullen, 47, was nominated Thursday by President Reagan to head the agency.

### Cross-Training Included

Mr. Giuliani chaired an eight-member Justice Department committee, which included Mr. Webster and Mr. Mullen, that studied the best way to coordinate the efforts of the two agencies. Mr. Smith adopted the committee's recommendations.

The recommendations included cross-training of personnel from both groups — agents of the drug agency will be trained by the FBI on how to conduct financial crime inquiries while the drug agency will instruct bureau agents on the fundamentals of drug work. The reorganization also requires that the two agencies rotate selected agents for limited periods of time to establish better coordination.

Mr. Smith said he would also work with Congress to develop legislation that would remove DEA agents from Civil Service regulations. The FBI is exempt from the Civil Service rules. He said he was also creating a high-level Justice Department committee "to oversee the development of drug policy and to assure that all of the department's resources, including its prosecutorial and correctional efforts, are effectively engaged in the effort against drug trafficking."

Mr. Mullen said that the drug agency and the FBI will concentrate on organized crime cases. He said that about 25 percent of the bureau's investigations of organized crime had turned up connections to drug trafficking. He said that since July, when the increased cooperation of the FBI and the agency was implemented, the number of joint investigations had risen to 125 from 15.

Mr. Mullen said in an interview that within the next 60 days "five of those 125 cases will result in approximately 200 indictments." He said that some of the cases would not have developed had it not been for the increased cooperation of the bureau and the drug agency.

## Decision-Making Process on Tax Increases Reflects Reagan's Style

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The now-you-see-them, now-you-don't tax increases for next year's U.S. budget illustrate what White House aides say is a peculiarity of President Reagan's management style: a heavy reliance on his senior staff combined with a sometimes stubborn independence in making decisions.

Mr. Reagan, these aides said Thursday, plans to make up his mind about possible tax increases this weekend. It has, however, been clear for weeks that his closest aides made up their own minds on the issue some time ago and are unanimous in favoring increases. Indeed, they are joined in this view by Republican leaders of the Senate and some leaders in the House of Representatives.

It would be difficult for any president to defy so many aides and allies, but senior White House officials still think it is possible. In the end, they fear, Mr. Reagan could well be influenced by Rep. Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, and other leaders of a last-ditch effort to block tax increases.

And so the startling goal of Mr. Reagan's top aides, as some describe it, has been to wage a campaign to convince a constituency of one, the president, of the wisdom of their views. In the process,

and in the fashion of the bureaucracy in the nation's capital, these few aides tell their stories about what they think Mr. Reagan will decide. Or they tell people on Capitol Hill.

### 'Damaged' Cause

Word then gets out that Mr. Reagan has decided to support tax increases, as it has this week, and the senior White House aides express alarm. Their behind-the-scenes campaign can only be damaged by publicity, they say, as it now seems to have been. A

### NEWS ANALYSIS

top adviser to the president told a reporter Thursday, for example, that an article in The New York Times about the prospect of tax increases had "damaged" the cause.

Only intermittently does Mr. Reagan seem to mind all this scheming around him.

A few weeks ago, according to one assistant, Mr. Reagan began a meeting with the quip, "You know, everybody in the press says that you guys have a conspiracy to talk me into a tax increase." At the end of the meeting, he said, "By God, they're right!"

At other meetings, aides say, the president's jocular

larity about it all has given way to anger. That is apparently the tone he took Thursday upon reading the latest reports of his approval of tax increases.

It is virtually impossible for an outsider to be certain that the drama going on is actually a case of Mr. Reagan's rebelling at the thought of tax increases, or simply a case of his wanting to be seen as a stubborn man of principle who turned to tax increases only after he had listened long and hard to all the arguments.

One middle-level aide to Mr. Reagan described the current situation this way: "You have the State of the Union [address] next Tuesday, and the deadline for sending the budget to the printers sometime between Monday and Wednesday. If there were a time of year when you would have turmoil here, this is it."

### Context of Turmoil

The context of the turmoil is a presidency led by a man who believes strongly in several fundamental principles, such as reducing taxes in general, but who prefers not to become too involved in details, and who is said to prefer that his advisers agree among themselves.

Last month, for instance, there was a raging debate between economists at the Treasury Department and the Office of Management and Budget

about how optimistic Mr. Reagan's projections of economic growth should be.

According to various officials, Mr. Reagan eventually approved a compromise worked out among the different factions. Economists at both the Treasury and the budget office confess they are less than completely satisfied with the result.

### Causes of Disarray

In interviews, White House officials cite two other causes of disarray in economic policy-making. First is the unusual degree to which Mr. Reagan's planning has been done by a tight circle of individuals. No lip service is being given to "Cabinet government" these days.

For example, a complicated scheme, expected to be addressed in the State of the Union message Tuesday, to transfer welfare and food stamp responsibilities to the states in return for a U.S. assumption of Medicaid costs, has not been worked out by the Department of Health and Human Services.

At least one reason for keeping the process so closed is to provide Mr. Reagan with an element of surprise in his speech. Another is simply that Mr. Reagan has become increasingly comfortable with a small group of his own advisers when it comes time for major domestic policy initiatives.

## F-18 Pricing Problem Confronting Pentagon

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has a pricing problem that any neighborhood grocer might recognize. A multibillion-dollar airplane sale to Spain may hinge on the Defense Department's decision.

If the Pentagon does not offer Navy F-18 fighter-bombers to Spain at a bargain price, Spain may buy its next planes from another country, specifically, France's Mirage-2000.

But if the Pentagon decides to offer the plane at a bargain price now in hopes of selling the plane to other European countries later, the U.S. Navy will be paying more for the F-18 than foreign buyers.

The issue has developed into a controversy at the Pentagon. One thing that has leaked out about the dispute, despite Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci's recent attempts to halt news leaks by giving officials lie detector tests, is a letter of complaint to him from Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr.

Rather than continue to sell the F-18 at the bargain price, Mr. Lehman wrote to Mr. Carlucci, "authority is requested" to charge Spain and all other foreign customers their full share of the overhead in developing and producing the plane — \$1,454,715 instead of the \$877,690 per plane now being charged.

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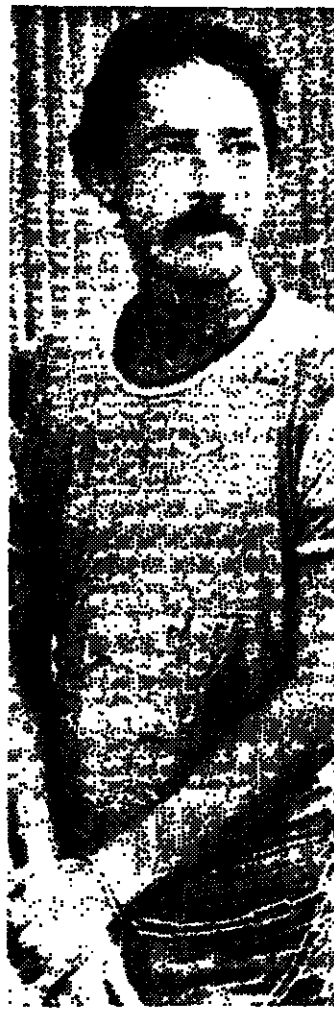
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Jack Henry Abbott following his arrest last September.

## Prison Writer Tougher Reagan Stand Urged by Conservatives

By Robert Shogan

Los Angeles Times Service

### But Abbott's Charge Is Reduced by Jury

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

### NEW YORK — Jack Henry Abbott, the convict-turned-writer who won parole with the help of novelist Norman Mailer, has been found guilty of a reduced charge of manslaughter by a jury that decided that his 25 years in prison had made him unable to cope with freedom.

Mr. Abbott, 38, was charged with second-degree murder in the stabbing of Richard Adan, 22, an actor and part-time restaurant manager with whom he had quarreled over the use of a bathroom.

The self-taught author admitted that he killed Mr. Adan with a single knife thrust to the heart. But his lawyer argued that the 25 years he has already spent in penal institutions — all but nine months of his life since the age of 12 — had made him paranoid and impaired his judgment.

A jury of seven men and five women agreed. After two days of deliberations, the jurors delivered a verdict Thursday of first-degree manslaughter on the grounds that Mr. Abbott was suffering an "extreme emotional disturbance" when he killed Mr. Adan.

One of the jurors, Michael Lucas, told Mr. Abbott: "I tried my best." Mr. Abbott remained silent. "Happy birthday!" a woman juror shouted. It was Mr. Abbott's 38th birthday.

Despite the reduced charge, Mr. Abbott may yet spend the rest of his life in prison. Because of his previous convictions, Mr. Abbott faces a minimum sentence of six to 12 years and a maximum sentence of 25 years to life, prosecutor James Fogel said. A murder verdict would have carried a minimum sentence of 15 years to life.

Justice Irving Lang said he will pronounce sentence on Feb. 23. The jury accepted defense lawyer Ivan Fisher's argument that Mr. Abbott reacted to Mr. Adan's words and gestures in their argument as if he were still in a prison yard. "Jack Henry Abbott acted on a belief that was reasonable to him — that he had to strike Richard Adan or be killed," the lawyer told the jury.

Mr. Fogel disagreed, arguing that Mr. Abbott had consistently lied about his actions. The prosecutor attempted to portray the case as an ordinary crime — a straightforward, "cold, calculated murder."

While in prison Mr. Abbott began corresponding with Mr. Mailer. "I have been twisted by justice," he wrote, "the way other men can be twisted by love."

Mr. Mailer arranged for the letters to be published as a book — "In the Belly of the Beast" — wrote Mr. Abbott's parole board urging his release and promised to give the convict a job.

When Mr. Abbott arrived in New York on June 5 — his first day of freedom in 19 years — he quickly became the darling of the city's literary salons. But he quickly found his life of freedom full of unexpected tensions and confrontations.

In time he tired of literary-circuit cocktail parties. He quarreled with Mr. Mailer and resented his nightly confinement in a halfway house in Manhattan's seedy Bowery district.

Then in the early hours of July 18, Mr. Abbott and two women friends stopped at an all-night restaurant near the halfway house and the argument with Mr. Adan developed.

WASHINGTON — In a year-end assessment of the Reagan administration, a group of conservative leaders have depicted the president as a man of admirable instincts who has delegated too much authority and accepted too much bad advice.

At a press conference Thursday after a series of closed discussions among about 75 conservative activists, spokesmen for the group vowed their continued support for the president.

"Our best option is to make Ronald Reagan a highly successful president," said Howard Phillips, national director of the Conservative Caucus. "We have no other choice for 1982 and 1984."

But the leaders warned that rank-and-file conservative voters who supported Mr. Reagan in 1980 might desert him unless he takes a tougher stance on foreign policy, further reduces spending on domestic programs instead of raising taxes and puts more emphasis on such moral issues as abortion.

The Reagan administration said Paul Weyrich, head of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, has been characterized "by a contest between Reagan's aides and Reagan's natural instincts. The president ought to let his natural instincts come forward."

Ron Godwin, an official of the Moral Majority, said: "Our constituency likes Ronald Reagan. But there is an underlying frustration over the lack of initiatives on moral and social issues."

"The administration has lost momentum," Mr. Phillips said. "It has become an in-box administration — responding to questions. It hasn't really made a strong case for conservative issues."

More than 40 of the conference participants signed an eight-page statement complaining that the Reagan administration has appointed too many people to key jobs on the basis of their prior experience in government or business rather than on their adherence to Mr. Reagan's ideological principles.

No one was singled out for criticism, but the statement said: "The problem begins with the White House staff itself and from there radiates throughout the government and through the Republican National Committee."

The statement complained that the nonideological appointees have been too willing to compromise on economic policies and other policies, including "capitulating to demands for a series of Republican-sponsored tax increases."

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China has given President Reagan high marks in his first year in office for his anti-Soviet stance, but said his economic program was "groundless" and his foreign-policy machinery too confused to be effective.

In a review of the president's first year, the People's Daily, the official organ of the Communist Party, said, "He is determined to reverse the unfavorable trend in the arms race between the United States and Soviet Union."

But the newspaper said Mr. Reagan's economic programs had "not only resulted in a new economic depression, but also triggered a strong dissent among the lower and middle classes." It added, "Even Reagan's economic advisers admit that Reagan's revival plan is groundless and based mostly on speculation."

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## Drugs Spoil Dream of a Special Youth Center in Zurich

(Continued from Page 1)

during the summer, 2,000 or 3,000 a day were gathered at the center. Small groups milled around in the courtyard last week, hunched up against the cold. Inside, the main hall was thick with marijuana smoke.

No one tried to discourage entry into the garishly painted junkie room. One young girl, tears streaming down her face, began screaming uncontrollably. A friend said she had borrowed 1,500 francs from her mother, lent it to a dealer and never seen it again. Another told how she had turned to prostitution to get money to buy heroin.

Terrifying Experiences Behind the junkie room lay months of often terrifying experiences. A member of the drug

group told how two members had initially acted as bouncers to expel dealers from the center until a dealer returned one morning with a gun and several thugs to back him up.

Unable to end drug traffic at the center, the youths tried to control it by setting aside the junkie room. The drug group procured 5,000 syringes, which they gave out sparingly in the hope of reducing hepatitis caused by use of contaminated instruments.

They also prided themselves on having avoided any drug deaths. They insisted that the communal atmosphere in the junkie room, together with the medium of restraint, was less traumatic than a cold, lonely fix in some alleyway, where deaths were more likely.

"They've done a heroic job in

many ways," said Robert Waeschle, one of 20 social workers who run Zurich's only drug counseling center, named Drop-In.

Nonetheless, social workers like Mr. Waeschle shared the concern of critics that the existence of the junkie room and the availability of heroin may encourage young people to take hard drugs.

Lack of Services "It would be OK if it







# Arts Travel Leisure

# Herald Tribune Weekend

## Camelot Retrieved: Shining Days, Golden Knights

by Mary Blume

PARIS — In August, 1839, Archibald Montgomerie, 13th Earl of Eglinton, organized the famous medieval tournament that had all England talking, including the young Queen Victoria. "Talked of the Tournament," she noted on at least four occasions in her diary that summer.

The Eglinton tournament was stage-managed by Samuel Pratt, a London seller of old armor who had been greatly enriched by the sudden craze for things medieval. Pratt rented or sold outfits for knights, squires



"The Choice," by Sir Joseph Paton, 1883-86.

and pages as well as pavilions, lances, banners and swords to the noble participants. Members of the general public, applying for admission, earnestly described the medieval or fancy dress they intended to wear. One Monsieur Mousen wrote all the way from Avranches, France, to find out whether a "large straw hat and Blous of Checked Cotton" would do.

The excitement grew for months and young bloods practiced jousting and tilting under such names as Knight of the Red Lion or Knight of the White Rose. On the day of the tournament, Lord Eglinton wore golden armor and at least 100,000 people attended.

It rained. The procession was a fiasco, no one laughed at the jester's jokes, some knights shipped out incongruous umbrellas and Pratt's pavilions leaked. But in memory the Eglinton tournament became the triumph it had never been and three years later many guests wore armor or medieval costume to Queen Victoria's Ball Costume. In 1844 the Prince Consort was painted in armor, a breakthrough in English iconography, notes Mark Girouard in "The Return to Camelot: Chivalry and the English Gentleman," published in London and New Haven by Yale University Press.

Girouard, an architectural historian, traces the influence of the chivalric ideal in the 19th century not only in the familiar fields of painting and literature but also in castle architecture, philanthropy and the growth of the concept of imperialism. As the revival of chivalry progressed, there were literally more and more knights. At the beginning of Victoria's reign there were 350 knights; by its end there were nearly 2,000. Until World War I, when thousands of shining young men went forward to do battle, the concept of chivalry grew in scope. Both it and they died in the mud of the Somme.

To the early 18th century the Middle Ages were mostly irrelevant and forgotten. "What meaning," Girouard asks, "could chivalry have for an average Georgian landowner busily planting parks or turnips, building temples, enclosing commons, looking for an heiress or cementing political alliances?" In 1761, Hume wrote off the Crusades as "the most signal and durable monument of human folly that has yet appeared in any age or nation."

But the spirit was stirring. About the same time Hume was writing, there were signs of artistic medievalism — Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," Horace Walpole's Gothic folly, Strawberry Hill, and equally Gothic novel, "The Castle of Otranto." Christie's held its first sale of armor in 1789. By the 19th century the novels of Sir Walter Scott were encouraging landowners to build medieval keeps and adopt medieval-sounding names: A merchant named Walter Wilkins became de Winton after he had made a fortune in India.

The key book, Girouard explains, was the now-forgotten Kenneth Henry Digby's "The Broad Stone of Honour," subtitled "Rules for the Gen-

tleman of England" and published in 1822. Digby was not writing a colorful history of chivalry; he was encouraging his readers to be chivalrous. Among those excluded from any hope of being chivalrous were atheists, rationalists, radicals, utilitarians, Americans and supporters of either dictatorships or democracy. Education was to emphasize character building rather than learning, and physical toughness was essential. Digby swam the river Cam mornings at six unless the ice was thick enough to restrict his passage.

Chivalry, Digby wrote, "is only a name for that general spirit or state of mind which disposes men to heroic and generous actions.... Every boy and youth is, in his mind and sentiments, a knight, and essentially a son of chivalry."

Good breeding helped: While there could be such a thing as a natural gentleman, he could not be of the money-making class. Digby hated money-making, Girouard writes, "with all the happy innocence of a man who had inherited a comfortable income and married a wife with money of her own. The Victorian belief that a gentleman should not be interested in money owed much to him."

Chivalry was soon taken up even by the Whigs and Radicals to whom, according to Digby, it was forbidden. Charles Kingsley incorporated knightly ideals into his Christian Socialism and Carlyle urged that chivalric ideals be extended to the world of work: "No Working World, any more than a Fighting World, can be led on without a Chivalry of Work," he said.

Ideals of knightly purity greatly influenced education. "Cold baths," says Girouard, "came to have an almost mystical meaning because they were at once a symbol of purity and a practical means toward preserving it." Boxing and hunting were replaced by team sports such as cricket and rugby (both often played in outfits bearing medieval motifs). Knights in armor appeared on school trophies and statues. It was natural that purist gent Victorian knights would go out to build the Empire and rule peoples who could not rule themselves. Cecil Rhodes, says Girouard, hoped his scholars would "form an elite and spread over the world to bring about the permanent supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Certain outsiders could be admitted to the lower echelons of chivalry. The Jewish Lads' Brigade was formed in 1891 to make young immigrant Jews, if not more gentlemanly, at least more acceptably English. The Boy Scouts were demonstrably an offshoot of knightly ideals: Baden-Powell's best-selling "Scouting for Boys" had chapters on "The Chivalry of the Knights" and "Chivalry to Others."

By the turn of the century the new image of the gentleman provided a means of dissolving much of the antagonism between upper and middle classes; being a gentleman involved living up to standards as well as enjoying privileges that had always existed. "It was the additional moral aura and the glamour derived from chivalry that gave Victorian

gentlemanliness its special quality and led many people to pursue it with the ardor of those looking for the Holy Grail," Girouard writes.

There was nothing nobler than a warrior fighting for a just cause and the Kaiser gave many young men that opportunity. It was, at first, great sport: Capt. W.P. Nevill famously led an advance by dribbling a soccer ball toward the enemy at the Somme. He was killed, along with most of his men. There are moments, says Girouard, when the Great War seems a nightmare parody of the Eglinton tournament.

There are 1,000 British World War I cemeteries in France and Belgium. Chivalry is done for, but knightly figures live on in statues and in stained-glass windows that mourn the countless dead.



"The Knight Errant," by Millais, 1870.

## Favorite Slopes Of Celebrity Skiers

by David Bird

NEW YORK — The choice of a favorite place to ski is often as individual as the skiers themselves. Some people seek out a distant wilderness. Some look for a place for the family to be together. Others are out for high speed and competitive racing. Some disdain the fierce challenge of competition for a more contemplative run. And those who race savor different slopes — tricky trails requiring skills brought into play nowhere else, or steep downhill drops that are simply fast. A range of celebrity skiers were asked to pick the trail or area they liked best in the world and to describe why that place stood out.

Finding time to ski is a problem for most people. Some get around this by making skiing their living. Others, like William F. Buckley Jr., the author and editor of the National Review, take their work to the slopes — in his case, to Switzerland.

"The Videmanette is grand for several reasons," Buckley replies when asked about his favorite spot. "One of them is that it lies directly behind where I live, for 2 months out of 12, year after year. It is the great mountain of Rougemont, as far east in the Vaud as you can go before hitting the Bernese Oberland, in Gstaad, where German is spoken."

"When I work, I see the north face of it, rising 8,200 feet above sea level in a craggy ice and stone, triangular, cocooned presence. You rise, by four-seater cable car, up this forbidding gorge, the domesticated part of which is called the Black, down which one is supposed to ski, once, in a lifetime, to prove one's virility. The ski teachers of the village, once a year, ski down the Black carrying torches, the lead skier playing an accordion. It is on the order of dancing across Niagara Falls on a tightrope after a wine-tasting feast."

"But when the cable car rises above the shadows, through the passage at the elbow, you see, bathed in sunlight, most of Alpine Switzerland. My 140-degree wide-angle camera only barely embraces the view. And then, past the mountain-top restaurant, you begin to descend... five miles to the mountain base."

"Five miles of dazzling contrasts, past avalanche country, over hilltop tracts from which you see the great valley beyond, in which lies Gstaad, alongside an endless mountainside, past a shepherd's cottage (Le Monsieur Est Mon Berger, Je Ne Manquerai De Rien — the first words of the 23d Psalm — is engraved on its eaves), down a hill that can only be negotiated by repeated sharp turns. (Here, 20 years ago, a desolate lady asked me how far was the nearest lift, to which the only answer was — two miles up; and we made our way down together, while she wept and swore that never again would she speak to her husband.)"

"Eventually you break out at the crutch of the lower mountain, to the right, Saanen, to the left, Rougemont. When the weather has been gray and sullen, this stretch is icy. But when it has been friendly and warm, the conditions are springlike, and you bound that final mile, with a *gelandersprung* into the parking lot. The whole thing is so grand, J.K. Galbraith would like to nationalize it."

When he was President, Gerald R. Ford, gave skiing at Vail, Colo., an international image. He still likes Vail but now he's looking abroad.

"Well, obviously I feel very strongly about Vail mountain," Ford says by telephone from his California home. "But I'm also very enthusiastic about the new Beaver Creek development which is just west of Vail. I think they've learned from experience how to lay out a slope to groom it."

"I like the variety there. If you really want to be challenged you've got some excellent beginner's slopes, too. We have a place in Vail and we're going back there for two weeks. And we're building a new home at Beaver Creek. The whole Vail valley, we think, with the

whole Gore range, is really fantastic. That's why we went there 14 years ago."

Some skiers have so many favorite areas, they find it impossible to rank one above another. After pondering the question for several days, Robert Redford, the director and actor, could not settle on one choice. John V. Lindsay, the former mayor of New York City, admits to a similar problem.

"I've got three favorite places," Lindsay, who now practices international law, says in his Manhattan apartment. "I travel all around the world and it depends on where I am."

"One place is Stowe, Vt. I like it because I grew up there and that's where I learned to ski. Another is Vail. You know, I'm the first honorary citizen of Vail and I've got a plaque on the wall to prove it — Jerry Ford came second. Vail is probably the most beautifully maintained series of mountains in the world, as far as safety and convenience is concerned. The bad thing is that Vail is an ersatz Swiss place that is being terribly overbuilt."

"My other favorite is Verbier in Switzerland. I like Verbier for a very unlikely reason — it's one place that doesn't have a grand hotel. Grand hotels tend to dominate a town and they mean wearing a tie. You lose the cozy touch. Verbier is a small village and you get to know the people. Americans haven't discovered Verbier and I hope they won't learn about it. Please, spell the name wrong."

If it is difficult for some skiers to settle on one favorite place, others are dedicated to one run. "My favorite downhill of all is Hahnenkamm in Kitzbühel," Jean-Claude Killy says without hesitation at his home in Geneva. Killy, the winner of three gold medals in the 1968 Olympics, says of the Austrian run: "It requires from a racer everything: courage, technique, finesse, force — that is strength, in English — and stamina. You have high-speed turns, low-speed turns, high winds, flats."

"And there are such different light conditions. That is, you go from the shadow to the sun and back again all the time. That takes a lot from you but it is very exciting."

"I won at Hahnenkamm in 2 minutes and 11 seconds. That run has great prestige: If you win there you are Number One. There is nothing like it."

"The altitude is quite low so you have beautiful trees — but you try not to see them from too close. There is a great variety of snow, too, at Hahnenkamm. You really have a problem of preparing your equipment, sharpening your edges. Also, you need to have waxed your skis with just the right wax for the conditions that day, because there are at least 35 or 45 seconds of flat and if you don't have the right wax that's it, you're gone."

There are skiers for whom the favorite run is now just a fond memory, a challenge that remains only in the mind. That's the case with Irwin Shaw, the author.

"Drostob in Klosters, Switzerland, that's mine, or really, it was my favorite," Shaw says between trips from his home in Southampton, on Long Island, and his other home in the snows of Switzerland. "It's a very steep slope, a constant drop. It's wide open at the top with marvelous powder snow. Then it goes down into a narrow gully that comes out right at the base of the lift."

"Real good skiers can do it in about five minutes. I would take, in my best days, about 20. A lot of people would take three hours. The run presents a lot of difficulties: Avalanches are one problem, it's closed a lot of the time. But, anyway, I've had to stop skiing it. It's so steep you have to have youthful legs and I've got arthritis."

Jerzy Kosinski, the novelist, has worked the

Continued on page 6W

## For Valentino, Rich Is Better

by Hebe Dorsey

ROME — Valentino, the Roman designer whose handsome profile is unabashedly splattered all over his elegant salons, does not have a worry in the world. He has three elegant, beautifully staffed houses — one in Rome, one in Capri and one in Gstaad. He just bought himself another boat, three meters longer than the old one, which happened to be brand new. He redecorated his Via Appia villa, which already looked better than House Beautiful, but it was a question of moods and colors, you understand. Valentino was tired of all those cool blues and whites, he wanted pink and red. Red and an English country look. And he got it. Because what Valentino wants, Valentino gets.

He deserves it. In what was the best — and only — show in town during Rome couture week, he scored a triumph with a spring collection that was as remorseless and triumphantly upstairs as the world where he and his customers travel.

Right in the first row were dozens of bejeweled Italian socialites, dressed to kill in Valentino's black sequins, which made them look like a solid stick of licorice. A man with a penchant for the movie world, Valentino had Christopher Reeve, who plays Superman, (he liked the models better than the clothes) and Roger Moore, of James Bond fame (who fell for the Scarlett O'Hara gowns). Moore drove down from Gstaad (where he and Valentino have nearby chalets) with his Italian-born wife, Luisa, who said she never got over leaving Rome. "I don't know where my roots are any more," she said. Nan Kempner, the New York

fashion plate, was there too, proof that one can be too rich and too thin.

But rich and spoiled as that crowd was, Valentino gave them their money's worth. Better still, for a designer who has been known to put three ruffles where one would be ample, he was unusually light-handed and delivered a collection as pleasantly fluffy as a soufflé.

His basic shape he called a Japanese lantern, which boils down to a strong-shouldered, long blouson, gathered at the hem with a drawstring, ruffles or pleats. Those lanterns were good and short and well above the knees, showing miles of nice, shapely legs over high, spiky heels. The result: young and sexy, a bonus in the couture world where elaborate workmanship can be the kiss of death. That collection also had an impeccably crisp and clean look achieved with that eternal spring charmer — navy and white — as well as lots of linens and frothy shanigans and organzas.

But evening is really where it all happens at Valentino's. Hostess Jackie O'assess, the Queen of Jordan and Princess Margaret, he has, among his customers, Arab princesses for whom money is the Monopoly kind. They reportedly order not only for themselves, but also for their 9-year-old daughters — and the richer the dresses the better. That accounts for a long string of lace and embroidered dresses, a tribute to Italy's peerless seamstresses. A black organza creation was sprinkled with an understated white satin calla lilies while a Scarlett O'Hara grand entrance man-skiner was all mauve ruffles embroidered with panna violets. However, the dress that rocked the house happened to be the last one: one-shouldered, black and terribly sexy, with a whole leg sticking out of a side slit.

An incurable romantic, Valentino — who occasionally broke out with bursts of hot pep-



Valentino and his daytime Japanese-lantern look in linen.

per red — tied his sharp pastel story together with well-behaved accessories: short gloves, frilly white collars and cuffs, snakeskin shoes and embroidered hose.

When all was said and done, the most remarkable thing about the collection is that Valentino still dares show luxury clothes in the spongy, running for the hills and settling for safe. It was a question of spirit, as much as fashion.

All that and Fiat chairman Giovanni Agnelli, who, thank goodness for the very rich, took the starch out of the whole fashion week by turning up in jeans at a small dinner party Valentino gave after his collection for his near and dear. Surrounded by beautiful models, the handsome Agnelli, on his way from St. Moritz to New York, was obviously more interested by the fashion world than in the automobile industry. It must have been a good evening for a man who rarely goes out, and he did stay until 2:30 a.m.

Now, on with the other side of the coin. The Italian hairdressing business is in dire straits, and 147 salons closed last year, reports hairdresser Olivier, on Via Tornabuoni, who hastily adds that he himself is out of the woods because he just signed a contract with Gucci, whose models he will coif on trips around the world.

The rest of Rome's designers, who showed all week, are hardly more than glorified dressmakers, limping along and largely helped, if not altogether financed, by the Italian fabric industry. André Laug, who has no high-fashion pretense, is doing fine, bottom-line-wise. Working mainly in America, which he constantly crisscrosses with trunk shows, he is cleaning up with a special breed of client who appreciates his lackluster but impeccably precise clothes, where everything is always just so. Don't knock it. Martha of Palm Beach reported last January that Laug sold \$478,000 worth of dresses, each one costing between \$3.00 and \$4,500.

In a class all by himself, Roberto Capucci keeps turning out his museum creations, which seem as if they were done by a child prodigy making the most improbable paper cutouts. This time, he followed his butterfly look with

more-elaborate creations, all of which look like sculptures set over bodies. Anyway, as one model remarked, they don't wrinkle.

One last word about the growing American impact. Now, not only are American models being flown over from New York for the shows, but so are photographers, hairdressers and make-up artists — both because their techniques are now rated the best in the world and because they like to work together. It is a new trend, and one of such meaningful consequences that French Vogue, for one, now finds it simpler to have the clothes shipped and photographed in New York studios.



Valentino's evening look in silk.



Valentino's cocktail dress in lace and organza ruffles.















## Saudis Seen Set to Move Into Equities

### Tokyo Convertibles Reportedly Sought

**TOKYO** — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority plans to buy the entire 30 billion yen (\$133 million) of two convertible yen bond issues by Sony and Honda, a Japanese financial newspaper reported Friday.

The newspaper, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, said Sony planned to issue 20 billion yen in convertibles and Honda planned to issue 10 billion yen's worth.

SAMA's reported move to buy Japanese convertibles was its first step to enter the Japanese stock market, although SAMA has bought Japanese national bonds, stock analysts said.

The newspaper said both privately placed 10-year bonds would be issued at par and carry a 5.6 percent coupon, with the Sony issue underwritten by Nomura Securities and Smith, Barney, Harris Upham International and the Honda issue by Nomura and Merrill Lynch Securities.

Sony declined to comment on the report. A Honda spokesman said the company has not decided whether to issue new yen bonds. He said that any issue and its placement would concern the securities houses and not Honda.

He added that Honda has been negotiating with Nomura on the possibility of a bond issue.

### Market Reaction

Sentiment on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was enlivened by the report Friday, and share prices rose sharply over a wide front of blue chips, dealers said.

Sony's stock rose 310 yen to 3,920 and Honda's 24 to 829. The market average gained 85.85 to close at 7,823.36 in active trading on a volume of 520 million shares. The Nikkei-Dow Jones index rose 85.85 points to close at 7,823.36.

The newspaper reported that the underwriters will sell the whole of the two issues to SAMA at 98 percent and that conversion prices will be decided in a few days.

### Honda Results

**TOKYO** (Reuters) — Honda said Friday that poor results for the quarter ended last Nov. 30 were caused by the higher value of the yen compared with major Western European currencies.

The company announced that net income fell 38.9 percent in the quarter, despite a 12.2 percent increase in sales.



## Is It a Nosedive For Reaganomics?

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The latest estimate by the Commerce Department, showing a 5.2 percent decline in real gross national product for the fourth quarter of 1981, was no surprise. Indeed, some economists had expected it to be worse.

But a closer look at the underlying figures for fourth-quarter performance arouses greater concern about the severity of the recession and how soon the economy will come out of it.

For one thing, a lot of involuntary buildup of inventories was still going on in the fourth quarter. At a time when sales and orders were slackening and businesses were struggling to get rid of top-heavy stocks, total business inventories actually rose at an annual rate of \$17.6 billion in the fourth quarter. That rise came on top of a \$27.5 billion rise in inventories in the third quarter and a \$23.3 billion increase in the second quarter.

The continuing accumulation of inventories virtually insures a continuing decline in the economy in the first quarter of 1982 as business struggles to get rid of excess stocks. Contentions that the recession is already ending look premature.

### Higher Farm Loans

For another thing, the overall figures for real GNP in the fourth quarter were bolstered by heavy government payments to farmers. The Commerce Department paid out \$4.5 billion, measured in 1972 dollars, for farm loans; these count as purchases of farm goods, swelling the real GNP figures. Had it not been for those farm payments, the decline of GNP, adjusted for inflation, would have been about \$25 billion instead of the reported \$20.3 billion.

That would have meant a decline of 6.4 percent instead of the reported decline of 5.2 percent in real GNP at an annual rate in the final quarter. The decline in non-farm business product in the fourth quarter actually amounted to 7.3 percent.

In the midst of these depressing figures, President Reagan is engaged in one of the classic rituals of the U.S. presidency: Maintaining a smiling and optimistic visage in the presence of bad news, and looking ahead to brighter times.

In a earlier manifestation of this ritual, President Herbert Hoover, in June, 1930, told a delegation from the National Catholic Welfare Council: "Gentlemen, you have come 60 days too late. The Depression is over." A year later Mr. Hoover announced a new program to help the jobless: A national call for increased private charity.

Is the present recession about over? Some private economists think so. Bernard Schoenfeld,

vice president and economist of Irving Trust, predicted this week that the recession would bottom out next month, with above-average real growth forecast for the second half of 1982. His reason for expecting an upturn in February is that the cutbacks in production were so severe in December and January. "In the five recessions prior to 1981," he said, "the end of the recession coincided with the trough in industrial production."

### Remarkable Shift

But the unwanted inventory buildup casts doubt on whether the trough in industrial production has yet been reached. The latest Dun & Bradstreet survey of businessmen's expectations shows that business attitudes toward sales and profits for the first quarter of 1982 have dropped sharply.

"At only one other time in the last decade, 1975, have expectations plummeted so sharply," the survey stated. "This was a remarkable shift in outlook for leaders in manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing who had held firmly confident long after most economic forecasters had turned gloomy."

Many economists appear to be on the verge of breaking from the standard forecast of an early end to the recession and a strong rally in the second half of this year. "It is clear the bottom of the recession has not been reached, and the situation appears quite bleak," Allen Sinai, senior vice president of Data Resources, told Congress this week.

"It is not just last month's employment figures that persuaded me that the recession is not over," said A. Gilbert Heebner, executive vice president and economist of Philadelphia National Bank. "Many businesses need to reduce swollen inventory positions. Moreover, headlines of layoffs and plant closings are likely to dampen consumer psychology and spending. Interest rates have risen over the past month and a half, and part of the economy's decline and threatening to block recovery in key interest-sensitive sectors such as housing and autos."

Yet Reagan keeps smiling, confident of his course of trimming the federal government. He declared to a rally, complete with marching band and cheers, of 1,500 presidential appointees, "Any coach worth his salt knows that it's not the season that just ended that counts; it's the season that's just beginning."

But from Seventh Avenue to Main Street, from the used-car lots to the real estate offices, from the board rooms to the think tanks, businessmen and economists are wagging their heads and intoning, "Is this a season?" But their meaning is different from the president's.

## U.S. Inflation Fell to 8.9% in 1981

### Lowest Rate Since 1977 Pleases White House

From Agency Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — The government said Friday that the inflation rate in 1981 was 8.9 percent — the lowest since 1977 — and analysts say this year could be better.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4 percent in December, the Labor Department reported. The increase for the year was lower than most leading economists expected.

The inflation rate in 1980 was 12.4 percent and in 1979 it hit a decade high of 13.3 percent. It was 6.8 percent in 1978 and 9 percent in 1977.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the Reagan administration regards the latest consumer price report as evidence it is making considerable headway in bringing down the level of inflation.

Mr. Speakes said the CPI report was an indication of "substantial progress" against inflation.

### Recession Responsible

Price rises remained moderate through the end of the year. The December rate was in line with the 0.5 percent rise in November and the 0.4 percent increase in October.

"All major categories of consumer spending except medical care registered smaller increases in 1981 than in 1980," the department's report said.

A sharp fall in food price increases and moderating transportation and housing price increases "were largely responsible for the slowdown in the overall CPI," the department said.

Allen Sinai, vice president of Data Resources, said, "We're ahead on the battle on inflation." He said the primary reason for the price improvement was "the prolonged slack in the economy."

"It wasn't just luck on oil and food, it was very much the stagnant economy that brought the prices down," he said.

Crocker National Bank economist Thomas D. Thomson said, "One can certainly be encouraged about the trend."

### The Pressure of the Recession

Prices of the recession.

## Banks in Britain Cut Lending Rates by 1/2%

From Agency Dispatches

**LONDON** — National Westminster Bank Friday led Britain's major banks in a cut of base lending rates to 14 percent from 14 1/2 percent, effective Monday.

National Westminster was joined in the move by Barclays Bank and Lloyds Bank. Friday's decision followed a week of steady decline in the cost of their borrowing. The Bank of England Friday lowered its dealing rates on Treasury and other bills for the fifth consecutive day.

### and several groups of poultry producers, including Delmarva Poultry Industry and the Virginia Poultry Federation.

The EEC subsidies of up to \$100 million a year enable European producers to export 17 percent of their output each year while more efficient U.S. producers export only 4 percent, and that unfair European competition has virtually excluded U.S. producers from the booming Middle Eastern market for whole frozen chickens.

Great Western Sugar of Denver, a major refiner, Great Western said that the EEC, which was a net importer of sugar in 1975, has become the world's leading exporter of refined sugar through subsidies of its sugar-beet producers. The United States is an importer of sugar and does not compete on the world market, but Great Western says its domestic price is depressed because the European subsidies drive down the overall world price, "resulting in a severe loss of \$2.184 billion to U.S. sugar producers in 1981."

The Millers' National Federation, which says that subsidies have enabled European millers to capture "substantially all of the new wheat flour markets around the world," according to President Wayne E. Swegle.

The National Pasta Association, which claims that illegal EEC subsidies have enabled Italian producers to increase their sales in the billion-dollar U.S. market by 34 percent since 1979 while domestic makers' sales stayed even.

The flour millers case, originally filed in 1975 but recently reactivated, has passed through the consultation and conciliation phases of the process without results, and will be taken up by a hearing panel next month. The other three cases were filed within the last six months.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 22, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.	JP.	SE.	DK.
American	1.00	0.75	6.55	3.36	163.33	336.21	360.71	136.79	136.79
British	1.33	1.00	8.76	4.48	217.78	450.95	480.23	180.28	180.28
French	0.15	0.11	1.00	0.66	25.36	52.48	56.49	21.24	21.24
German	0.30	0.22	1.50	1.00	39.36	81.92	87.12	33.49	33.49
Spanish	0.006	0.004	0.028	0.015	1.00	20.48	21.84	0.84	0.84
Italian	0.006	0.004	0.028	0.015	0.045	1.00	1.07	0.04	0.04
Japanese	0.0027	0.002	0.019	0.01	0.0048	0.024	1.00	0.0048	0.0048
Swedish	0.0073	0.005	0.043	0.022	0.012	0.061	0.0048	1.00	0.0048
Danish	0.0073	0.005	0.043	0.022	0.012	0.061	0.0048	0.0048	1.00

U.S. Dollars: 1.00 = 100 cents. U.K. Pounds: 1.00 = 100 pence. FR. Francs: 1.00 = 100 centimes. GER. Marks: 1.00 = 100 pfennigs. SP. Pesetas: 1.00 = 100 céntimos. IT. Lira: 1.00 = 100 centesimi. JP. Yen: 1.00 = 100 rin. SE. Krona: 1.00 = 100 öre. DK. Krona: 1.00 = 100 øre.

Source: Reuters. (a) Commercial rates. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

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### DOLLAR (U.S.) 15 %

### STERLING (G) 15.75 %

### FRANC (France) 18.25 %

### MARK (Germany) 12.75 %

### FRANC (Swiss) 9.5 %

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Russia Awards Plant Contract to Hoechst Unit

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union has awarded a \$300-million contract for a polyester fiber plant to the West German engineering firm Uhde, a subsidiary of Hoechst, a Ude spokesman said Friday.

He said the deal involves construction of a new factory in Mogilev, 300 miles (480 kilometers) west of Moscow, where Uhde has built three other plants.

Tass said a contract had been signed with Hoechst for delivery of chemicals in partial payment for the new equipment.

### Toyota Motor Chief Won't Comment on Merger

**TOKYO** — Eiichi Toyota, president of Toyota Motor, declined to comment on reports that the company might merge with Toyota Motor Sales. Toyota separated into a manufacturing company and a selling company in 1950.

Japanese newspaper reports saying that the two companies had agreed to merge by Oct. 1 have "been affecting the companies' activities to a large extent," Mr. Toyota told a news conference Friday.

Spokesmen for both companies denied the merger reports Wednesday. On Friday, Toyota Motor rose 18 yen to a 1,010 close in a generally higher Tokyo market, while Toyota Motor Sales added five to 730.

### Alcoa of Australia Calls '81 Profit Unsatisfactory

**MELBOURNE** — Alcoa of Australia said Friday that its directors felt its 1981 profit of \$102.10 million Australian dollars (\$113.3 million) was unsatisfactory.

It followed a 1980 profit of \$97.20 million, which directors said was \$20 million below expectations because of a strike at the Pinjarra alumina refinery in Western Australia.

The company said there is no prospect of an improvement in alumina and aluminum markets until well into the second half of the year. It said 1981 capital spending totaled \$555 million, mainly for construction of the Wagerup refinery in Western Australia, and the Portland smelter in Victoria, and said work on the projects would continue.

### Bendix Decided Against Merger With Burroughs

**NEW YORK** — Bendix Corp. held talks with Burroughs, the computer maker, about a possible business combination, but is no longer interested, Chairman William Agee told reporters.

Mr. Agee said that Bendix, which makes brakes and other auto parts, has \$550 million to \$600 million in cash from the sale of forest product operations and of some stock in Asarco, the mining company. Along with previously announced repurchases of Bendix shares, the company will invest the remainder of the cash in money market instruments, he said.

### Chrysler Defense to Build Tank for S. Korea

**DETROIT** — Chrysler Defense will soon begin developing a combat tank for South Korea, it was announced here.

The tank design program began in 1980. A full-scale mockup of the new tank has been delivered to military officials in Seoul, Chrysler said Thursday.

## U.S. Accepts Agriculture Subsidy Charges Against EEC

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The United States appears headed for a confrontation with its European allies over charges that the European Economic Community is subsidizing agricultural exports illegally.

U.S. producers of poultry, sugar, wheat flour and pasta have formally charged the EEC with undercutting their competitive position in world markets by providing export subsidies for European products in violation of the Subsidies Code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which went into effect two years ago.

The Office of the Special Trade Representative has accepted all four complaints, which in effect makes them official government charges, and has begun the complex process of trying to resolve them through negotiations. If negotiations fail, the trade representative could recommend that President Reagan take retaliatory action against the Europeans.

### New Restraint on Car Exports to U.S.

### Is Possible, Japan Industry Leader Says

From Agency Dispatches

**TOKYO** — The president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said Friday he is willing to see 1982 passenger car exports to the United States held below last year's negotiated limit of 1.68 million units.

Takashi Ishihara, who is also president of Nissan Motor, said he believes that because of the poor market in the United States, Japan might not ask for an increase in its export quota in the second year of a three-year restraint agreement. An increase of up to 16.5 percent over any 1981 rise in U.S. car sales is allowed under the agreement.

While Mr. Ishihara stressed that he was speaking only for himself,

The four cases all deal with allegations that the EEC nations provide huge subsidies that enable their producers to undercut the U.S. competitors. The GATT subsidies code, to which the United States and the EEC subscribe, prohibits subsidies that give the recipient "more than an equitable share of world export trade."

The Europeans do not deny that they provide subsidies, but they do deny that they violate the agreement or that their producers have an unfair advantage. "The European community's export subsidy policy is not designed to export the market, it is designed to allow the European to sell at world market prices, which are lower than their internal support prices," an EEC spokeswoman said. The code prohibits only "predatory pricing," she said.

In the aggregate, the complaints say that the European subsidies cost American producers billions of dollars in sales each year. The complaints were filed by:

- The National Broker Council

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Floating rate notes 1979-89-91

For six months January 15, 1982 to July 14, 1982, the notes will carry an interest rate of 15 3/4% per annum. The interest due July 15, 1982 against coupon No. 6 will be U.S.\$76.36 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (181) divided by 360.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in preceding months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, on cumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.



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29%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
30%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
31%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
32%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
33%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
34%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
35%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
36%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
37%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
38%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
39%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
40%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
41%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
42%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
43%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
44%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
45%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
46%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
47%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
48%	19%	Dunes	n	10	54	19%	22	1%	3%	Meistr	3	3%
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Wong C	.07	1.20	28	29	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Woods	.12	1.7	7	2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4

Annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments designated as regular are identified in the following

	Closa	Prev.		Closa	Prev.
CSF	227.00	227.00	Fuji Photo	1,460	1,390
	6.10	5.95	Fujitsu	764	720

Index : N.A.	178	173
4,190.54	307	309
	846	843
	593	547







## Grand Prix Drivers End Dispute; South African Race Not Delayed

From Agency Dispatches  
**KYALAMI, South Africa** — Formula One grand prix drivers ended their dispute with the world motor sport controlling body, FISA, Friday morning just in time to save Saturday's South African Grand Prix from postponement.

"We've got what we wanted," former world champion Niki Lauda of Austria told reporters as the drivers left the Johannesburg hotel where they had spent Thursday night. "We're leaving for the circuit to practice."

Later, as the official practice started at this high altitude track outside Johannesburg, the site of the opening event of the 1982 season, the drivers said they had won a promise from sanctioning officials to revise the newly issued, so-called "super licenses."

"The super license is going to be redone," said Carlos Reutemann of Argentina.

But Yvon Leao, FISA secretary, told reporters two disputed points in the controversy would be discussed at the next FISA meeting, scheduled for next month in Paris.

He said there had been no commitment to change, just to discussion.

Negotiations between the drivers, FISA and team managers had continued for the past two days, with the drivers demanding alterations to the terms of the "super licenses," which the drivers had to agree to in order to enter for the Kyalami race.

The drivers are demanding that FISA amend or delete two clauses that tie a driver contractually to one team for a season and forbid him from criticizing FISA or FOCA, the Formula One Constructors' Association. They said that the clauses impinged on the right to negotiate more lucrative contracts.

But FOCA president and Brabham team manager Bernie Ecclestone said, "The whole issue revolves around the drivers wanting to have the freedom to break their contracts."

FISA claims the new license will lead to greater control of the sport and prevent the repetition of a situation where one driver was signed with two teams at the same time.

On Thursday all 31 drivers refused to take part in a scheduled official practice until their demands were met. In a day of heated arguments and lengthy negotiations, FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre and race officials responded to the drivers' strike with threats of suspension, life bans and lawsuits.

Balestre had said Thursday that 15 cars — the minimum number required for a Formula One championship race — must be on the grid by a Friday morning deadline.

As the deadline neared, cars were warmed up in the pits at this high altitude course outside Johannesburg, but no drivers were present to take them on to the track.

As the deadline passed, the starting grid was filled not with cars but with mechanics playing soccer. Ferrari driver Didier Pironi had been sent to the track by the drivers to negotiate with Balestre in a last-ditch bid to save the race.

Then, just two hours before the race would have been postponed, Pironi announced, "We have an apparent compromise. We appear to have the necessary guarantees."



Ursula Konzett powering to her victory in the slalom on Friday.

## Konzett Catches Hess in Slalom For Her First World Cup Victory

From Agency Dispatches  
**LENGGRIES, West Germany** — Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein scored her first World Cup victory Friday, overhauling Erika Hess on the second leg of the slalom to end the Swiss skier's four-race winning streak.

Konzett clocked 46.60 seconds on the second leg for two-run time of 1:39.55 minutes to edge Anni Kronbichler by 0.01 of a second. After the first run, Konzett and Kronbichler were tied in second, 0.01 second behind Hess.

However, Hess could manage only 47.29 on the second run for a total time of 1:40.23 and third place.

"I was nervous because of that 1-10th of a second but as soon as I started the course I forgot the nervousness," said 22-year-old Konzett, who finished second at Badgastein, Austria, two days ago.

Hess, who looked set for her fifth successive slalom triumph after the first leg, admitted she lost because of an error on the Braun 550-meter piste, which had a drop of 180 meters.

"I made a bad mistake in the second run and that was it," said

the 19-year-old skier, who retained her lead in the overall World Cup despite gaining no points for her third place. She already had five scores better than third.

"I don't mind losing once before the World Championships" at Schladming, Austria, next week, said Hess, who has won every women's slalom since the first at Piancavallo, Italy, won by Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel.

Christa Kinshofer of West Germany fell at the next to last gate on the first run and suffered a slight concussion. The accident, two days before her 22nd birthday, could force Kinshofer to miss the world championships.

Tamara McKinney of the United States finished fourth with France's Perrine Pelen fifth.

McKinney, 19, skiing with a broken hand that forced her to fall in the second run at Badgastein said that she would have to keep her hand in plaster for another two weeks.

"I am just happy," said McKinney. "This is only my second race since I was hurt last December. With my broken hand, I can't real-

ly use my poles very well to push off at the start and on the course. It did not seem to bother me much, though. I was to have it [the cast] off by now. But the bone is not healing well, so I have to have it for another two weeks."

Another slalom is set for Berchtesgaden Saturday, the last before the world championships.

**WOMEN'S SLALOM**  
 1. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 1:39.55  
 2. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:39.56  
 3. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:40.23  
 4. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 1:40.72  
 5. Perrine Pelen, France, 1:41.34  
 6. Marie-Estelle Vincent, Germany, 1:41.43  
 7. Austria's Leschen, Yugoslavia, 1:42.04  
 8. Petra Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:42.22  
 9. Daniela Zind, Italy, 1:42.29  
 10. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:42.31  
 11. Brigitte Glur, Switzerland, 1:42.74  
 12. Margaret Tielke, Poland, 1:42.78  
 13. Dorothy Tielke, Poland, 1:43.03  
 14. Irene Eppler, West Germany, 1:43.94  
 15. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 1:44.08

**WORLD CUP STANDINGS**  
 1. Hess, 253 points  
 2. Irene Eppler, 242  
 3. Leschen, Switzerland, 118  
 4. Christa Kinshofer, U.S., 111  
 5. Kronbichler, 107  
 6. Christa Kinshofer, U.S., 106  
 7. Pelen, 98  
 8. Elizabeth Chaud, France, 89  
 9. Marie-Estelle Vincent, Italy, and Gerry Schenker, Canada, 77



Darrell Stittler, in his first appearance with the Flyers since being acquired Wednesday from Toronto, is checked by Montreal's Doug Jarvis in a game Thursday in Philadelphia. Stittler had sat out eight straight games with "mental fatigue" associated with his desire to leave Toronto and his 2½ years of conflict with Maple Leaf owner Harold Ballard. "It was a good feeling to play for this team," he said after the game. "This is now, and my time with the Maple Leafs [12 years] is behind me." But he was held scoreless as the Canadiens won, 4-2.

## Super Rookies Make for Super Match-Up in Super Bowl

By Dave Anderson  
*New York Times Service*  
**PONTIAC, Mich.** — When the Cincinnati Bengals started growing early in the season and people asked Cris Collinsworth about their Super Bowl chances, the rookie wide receiver did not reply with the usual answer.

"I didn't say 'It's a tough schedule' or anything like that," he was saying now with a laugh. "I told everybody 'Make your reservations. And here we are.'"

Here, too, is Cris Collinsworth, who seems to be enjoying the National Football League as few rookies do. Rookies usually do not dare speak up, but he does. Rookies usually do not catch 67 passes for 1,009 yards and eight touchdowns during the season, but he did. Plus four more receptions for 52 yards and a touchdown in the Bengals' playoff victory. And rookies usually do not wink at anybody during the Super Bowl, but he says he will.

40 Winks

"I've had girls tell me, 'Wink at me during the game,'" he said, "and I told 'em I would. I'm gonna have to do 40 winks. But hey, I'm only kidding. By 40 winks, I mean I'm gonna take a nap."

But not, presumably, during Super Bowl XVI here on Sunday when he will be lining up against either of the San Francisco 49ers' two rookie cornerbacks, Eric Wright or Ronnie Lott.

Perhaps that rookie match-up is partly responsible for Collinsworth's casual concern. To older players, the Super Bowl sometimes is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that must be clutched so desperately it is often missed. But for this second-round choice out of the University of Florida, it's just another match-up against one of two rookie cornerbacks. Mostly he will line up against Wright, the 49ers' right cornerback.

"Wright depends more on ability and speed," said the 6-foot-5-inch wide receiver, who will be 23 Wednesday. "Lott gets up in your face and tries to manhandle you."

When the Bengals lost to the 49ers, 21-3, at Cincinnati Dec. 6, Collinsworth caught

three passes for 32 yards. But three interceptions and three fumbles took the Bengals out of that game, the last defeat in their 12-4 record. For the 49ers, of course, that victory propelled them to a 13-3 record, the NFL's best.

"Lott likes to play inside for the interception," Collinsworth said. "Wright lets you get off and then trails behind you."

Wright has been the 49ers' most visible defensive back in the end zone during the Super Bowl playoffs. Against the Dallas Cowboys in the 28-27 victory in the National Conference championship game, he batted away a pass for Doug Cosbie, and a 38-yard victory over the New York Giants in the divisional playoff, he batted away a pass for Johnny Perkins.

"Collinsworth's fast, real fast," Wright said. "In our game in Cincinnati, he caught three balls but nothing deep. I did all right."

Wright, a second-round draft choice out of the University of Missouri, does not smile as easily as Collinsworth does, but he doesn't appear worried by his role as a rookie

cornerback out there all alone in a Super Bowl situation.

"At this stage, I don't feel like a rookie, and I don't think Collinsworth does either," Wright said. "It's not like the season was starting. This is our 19th game coming up, not even counting the preseason. After 18 games, you're not a rookie."

When training camp opened, Wright felt like a rookie is supposed to feel — "kind of afraid," as he says, "because I didn't know what to expect from all these receivers I'd been watching on television." But after the 49ers' final exhibition, he felt more secure.

"I got a pick in that game," he said, meaning an interception. "Another thing that helped me was being one of three rookie defensive backs."

Lott, the 49ers' first-round draft choice out of Southern Cal, moved in at left cornerback, and Carlton Williamson, their third-round selection out of Pitt, took over as the strong safety. Dwight Hicks, the free safety from Michigan, is completing only his third season.

## Garvey Warns of Possible Strike

From Agency Dispatches  
**DEARBORN, Mich.** — Ed Garvey, executive director of the National Football League Players Association, has warned that, if substantial progress were not made by May 1 in negotiations between his association and the NFL Management Council, the chances of a players' strike before next season would be "significantly increased."

Negotiations on a new general contract begin Feb. 16, five months before the current one expires. The major issue will be the players' demand to share a percentage — 35 percent — of owners' gross income.

"If we don't have negotiations wrapped up by May 1," Garvey said Wednesday, "the chances of a strike will be significantly increased. But we don't want to duplicate what happened with baseball [where the players went on strike last year], and our executive committee will be devoting full time to negotiations."

Commissioner Pete Rozelle, in a news release on his positions on current issues involving the NFL, said, "If the union sticks to its demand for a percentage of the gross, there would be trouble ahead."

Rozelle was unable to respond in person to the union's statements because he has been ill with the flu. He was forced to cancel his press conference scheduled for Friday.

"The NFL, from the owners' standpoint, is a socialist monopoly," said Garvey. "The owners share equally in television and radio revenue, for example, and it's time for the players to get a fair share of the income as well."

A new network television contract, expected to be negotiated late next month, will be worth more than \$8 million a team, according to the television and pro football sources. Garvey said the contract would be worth \$11 to \$12 million a team.

"When you're the only rookie back there with three veterans," Wright said, "there's more pressure on you because the other teams like to pick on a rookie. But with three of us, the pressure was divided up."

Not completely. Most teams tended to throw passes in Wright's coverage area rather than test Lott, who (along with the Giants' linebacker Lawrence Taylor) was an instant all-pro as a rookie. The day the 49ers drafted Lott, Coach Bill Walsh hailed him as "the finest athlete" on the team's roster.

"Everybody knew Ronnie would come in and start," Wright said, "but I had to beat out another rookie, Lynn Thomas from Pitt."

In covering Collinsworth within his zone areas, Wright suspects that the Bengals' quarterback, Ken Anderson, will try to pull the 49er defense with mostly intermediate 15-yard patterns on the Silverdome's artificial surface before throwing deep passes.

One Step for Each

"I don't like playing on turf," Wright said, "but indoors at this time of year, I can't complain. Turf makes me one step quicker, but it also improves Collinsworth's speed and he can run anyway. And a receiver always has the edge of knowing where he's going. I don't."

For all of Collinsworth's chatter off the field, he's not a conversationalist on it.

"I don't remember us saying a word in the Cincinnati game," Wright said. "I respect him a lot; he's not the cocky type, he's not jacking at you. And if you knock him down, he just gets up and goes back to the huddle and gets ready for the next play."

But that hasn't prevented Collinsworth from dreaming about Sunday's game.

"I dreamed about making a leaping catch where Ronnie Lott hit me and turned me upside down but I landed on my feet and kept going for a touchdown," Collinsworth said. "Beautiful, man."

Even more beautiful than telling all those Bengal followers a few months ago to make their Super Bowl reservations.

## Irish, Welsh Start Rugby A Week Late

From Agency Dispatches  
**PARIS** — Ireland and Wales launched their challenges in the Five Nations rugby championship a week late with a match Saturday in Dublin. The game was originally scheduled for last Saturday but postponed due to snow.

Both national teams are seeking to reverse losing patterns.

The Welsh, mighty in the 1970s, have lost five away matches in a row in the championship — to France in 1979, to England and Ireland in 1980, and to Scotland and France last year — for the first time since the 1890s. They scored a mere two tries last year.

Ireland lost all four of its championship matches last year; its last victory was a 21-7 thrashing of Wales in Dublin in 1980. It has also lost two test matches in South Africa and was the only national side in the British Isles to lose to the visiting Australians during their recent tour.

Fergus Slattery, the veteran Irish captain, has stepped down, although he remains in the team, which is now led by hooker Ciaran Fitzgerald, a captain in the Irish Army. Ollie Campbell, whose 46 points in 1980 remain the all-time championship record, has replaced Tony Ward at flyhalf.

For Wales, reconstruction after injury of the halfback pairing of Terry Holmes and Gareth Davies was widely regarded as the key to the Dec. 5 victory over the Australians, who went on to lose to Scotland and England as well. Davies took over the captaincy from Jeff Squire, who remains in the team.

Another encouraging performance that day was by new lock Richard Moriarty, who capped a strong game with a try set up for him by left wing Clive Rees.

The second match of the 1982 championship is the 750th since Scotland and England launched the championship process in 1871. This is the 100th year of play.

Scotland and England started the 1982 proceedings in Edinburgh last Saturday with a tryless 9-9 draw. France starts against Wales in Cardiff on Feb. 6, when England will host Ireland and Scotland will be idle.

**Transactions**  
**BASEBALL**  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
 MINNESOTA — Signed Bobby Castillo and Ed Ege, pitchers, and Steve Douglas, outfielder.

## NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE												
Patrick Division			W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts				
Philadelphia	24	14	2	188	167	50						
NV Islanders	23	14	1	191	151	48						
NV Rangers	21	16	3	142	178	46						
Pittsburgh	20	17	7	187	187	47						
Washington	12	27	7	148	194	31						
Adams Division												
Buffalo	27	11	9	191	140	63						
Boston	27	14	6	196	165	60						
Calgary	11	32	5	158	226	23						
Quebec	25	17	6	219	191	54						
Hartford	11	34	10	151	200	32						
CAMPELL CONFERENCE												
North Division												
Minnesota	18	14	5	180	147	57						
St.Louis	22	21	4	192	192	48						
Winnipeg	17	21	10	182	209	44						
Chicago	16	20	9	202	202	42						
San Jose	21	21	2	201	213	42						
Detroit	14	26	8	143	264	32						

Adams Division

Suffolk	27	11	9	191	148	63	Los Angeles	13	24	8	185	226	34
Buffalo	24	14	2	188	167	50	Calgary	18	20	11	197	215	47
Montreal	23	14	1	191	151	48	Vancouver	15	23	10	164	176	40
Quebec	17	20	3	142	178	46	Los Angeles	13	24	8	185	226	34
Hartford	12	27	7	148	194	31	Colorado	10	31	7	133	217	27

Campbell Conference

Minnesota	18	14	15	169	181	51	Edmonton	22	12	9	267	177	45
St. Louis	17	15	12	192	148	48	Calgary	18	20	11	197	215	47
Winnipeg	16	16	12	182	209	44	Vancouver	15	23	10	164	176	40
Chicago	17	15	9	202	207	43	Los Angeles	13	24	8	185	226	34
Toronto	15	21	7	201	212	42	Colorado	10	31	7	133	217	27
Detroit	14	26	8	143	262	36							

Western Conference

San Antonio	25	13	2	258	198	52	Edmonton	22	12	9	267	177	45
Denver	21	19	5	225	198	47	Calgary	18	20	11	197	215	47

College Basketball

Selected Thursday's Results

Hamilton 68, Colgate 50	East	Hamilton 68, Colgate 50	East
Holy Cross 50, Maine 30	East	Holy Cross 50, Maine 30	East
Chadron 68, Furman 50	South	Chadron 68, Furman 50	South
Tulane 58, Memphis 54	South	Tulane 58, Memphis 54	South

Indiana 54, Illinois 51  
 Iowa 49, Northwestern 54  
 Michigan 51, 64, Michigan 62  
 Minnesota 76, Wisconsin 67  
 Purdue 64, Ohio 50  
 Tulsa 77, 8, Illinois 74  
 Wake Forest 53, Wake Forest 53

For West  
 Brigham Young 54, Air Force 40  
 Col. Irvine 71, Pacific 64  
 Fresno St. 40, Cal-Santa Barbara 28  
 Fullerton St. 61, San Jose 51  
 Nevada-Las Vegas 76, Utah 51  
 Utah St. 76, Long Beach 51  
 Wyoming 77, San Diego 51

**Speed Skating Final Moved From Poland**  
 DAVOS, Switzerland — The world junior speed skating championships scheduled for Warsaw next month have been switched to Innsbruck, Austria, because of the Polish crisis, the International Ice Skating Union announced here Friday.

The federation said it has been unable to contact the Polish Skating Association since a declaration of martial law in Poland last month.

## NBA Standings

Smythe Division									
Montreal	28	12	9	267	197	65			
Quebec	26	14	10	197	215	47			
Ottawa	15	23	10	164	176	40			
Los Angeles	13	24	8	185	226	34			
Colorado	10	31	7	133	217	27			
Thursday's Results									
Montreal 4, Philadelphia 2 (Lewinsky 3), Ac-									
cerson 1 (31).									
2 (32), Loushlin 1 (1).									
Glenas 1 (1).									
Alitson 5 (2).									
2 (33).									
2 (34), Houston 3 (18), Peapitoli									
1 (1).									
LaValrie 2 (19), Bridgman 2 (23); Nelson									
2 (24), Murdoch 0 (9), Nedomasky 1 (51).									
2 (35), Toronto 2 (Lewella 11), Middleton									
0 (36), Bourne 1 (10), Pederson 5 (3); Gwyn 3									
(41).									
1 (42).									
Almestros 3, Los Angeles 3, (S.Mith 26),									
Christoff 1 (4), Ciccaroli 4 (3), D.Smith 1, Jen-									
son 4 (43), Murphy 1 (43).									
1 (44), 1 (45).									
1 (46), 1 (47), Pittsburgh 1 (Butler									
1, Trotter 2 (2), Bourne 1 (8), Gillies 1 (9),									
Turne 1 (4), Carroll 4 (4), MacLach 1 (2).									

Adams Division

Suffolk	27	11	9	191	148	63	Los Angeles	13	24	8	185	226	34
Buffalo	24	14	2	188	167	50	Calgary	18	20	11	197	215	47
Montreal	23	14	1	191	151	48	Vancouver	15	23	10	164	176	40
Quebec	17	20	3	142	178	46	Los Angeles	13	24	8	185	226	34
Hartford	12	27	7	148	194	31	Colorado	10	31	7	133	217	27

Campbell Conference

Golden State	21	17	.333	7
Portland	21	17	.553	7
San Diego	12	28	.300	17

**Thursday's Results**

New York 104, Atlanta 101 (Cortwright 21, Russell 24; Drew 26, Johnson 20).

San Antonio 123, Utah 104 (Gervin 29, Mitchell 21, George 21).



